

Sunday Edition

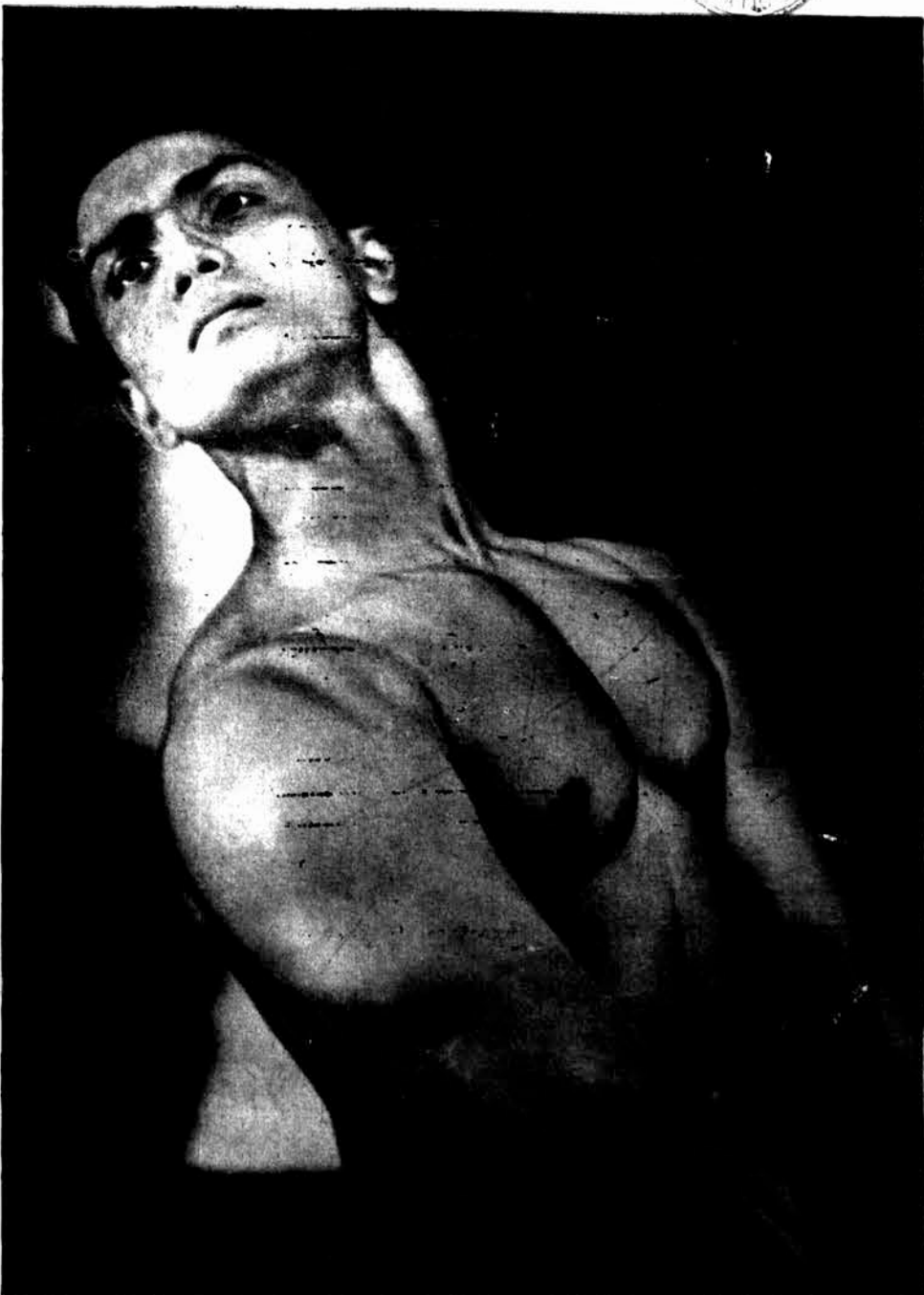
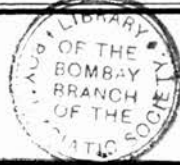
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BOMBAY: SUNDAY, MAY 31, 1936

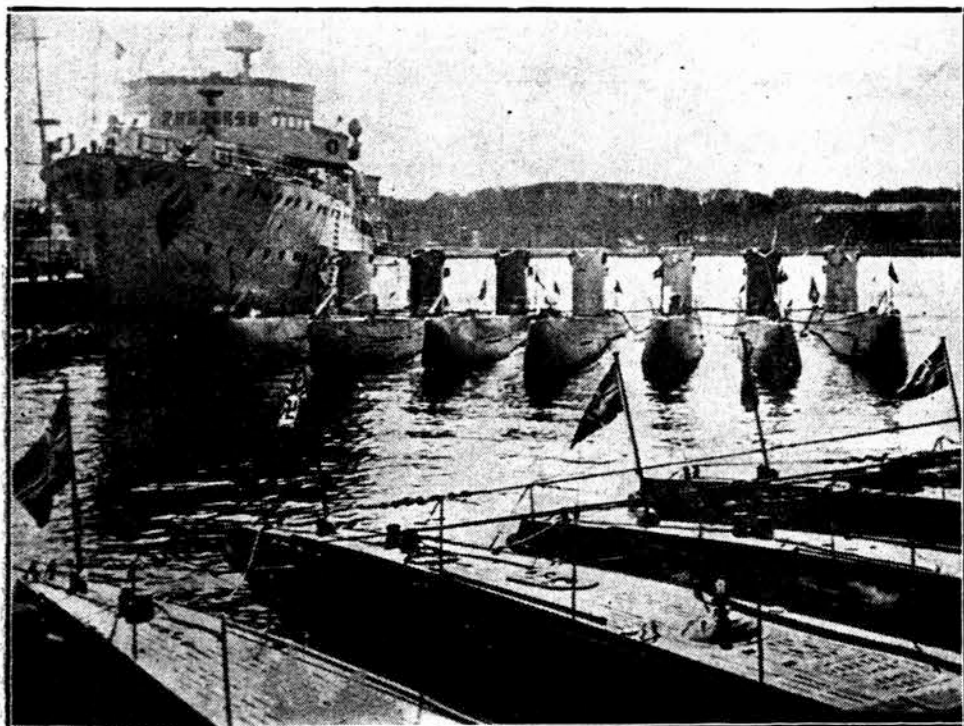
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WHEN
LABOUR
AWAKENS

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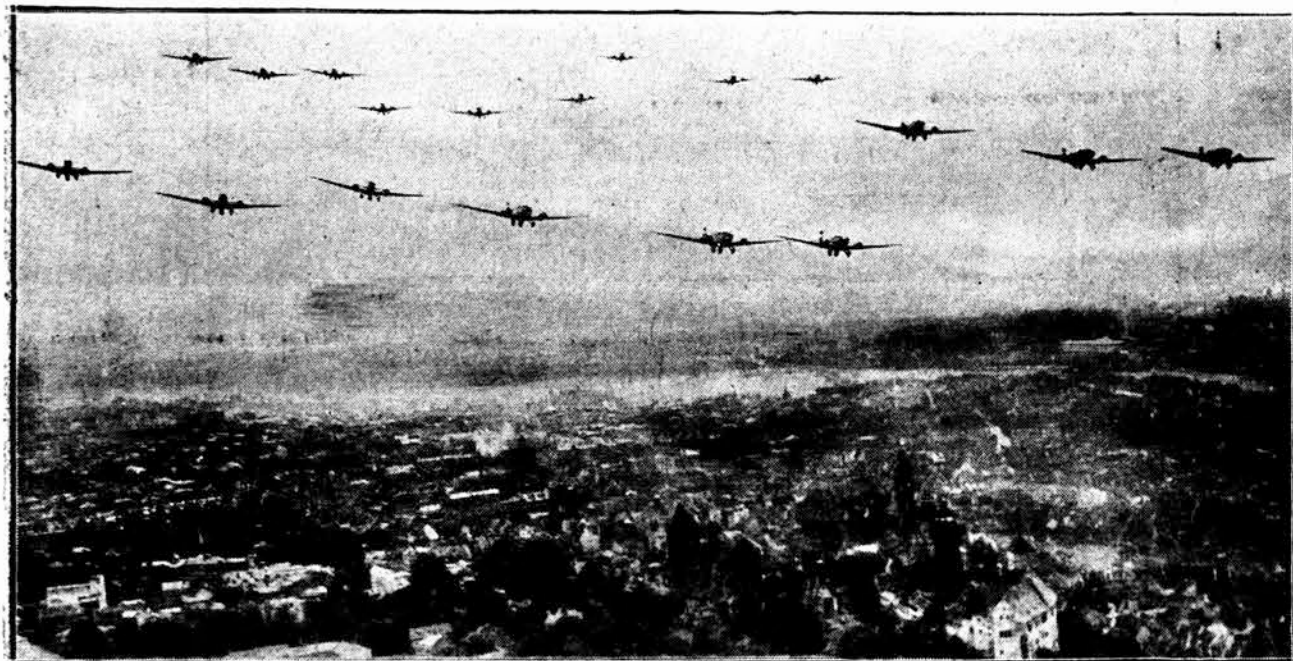
R. S. Balsekar.



A REICH SEA-MOTHER —AND HER CHILDREN OF DESTRUCTION

Not up her sleeve, but in her vest pocket, Germany keeps a trump card that will undoubtedly play an important part in any future war.

The trump consists of her fleet of vest pocket submarines, marvels of efficiency despite their lighter weight. This latest picture shows a fleet of these U-Boats beside their mother ship in the harbour during the celebration of Kiel week.



DEATH ON WINGS—GERMANY REVIVES HER BOMB SQUADRONS.

Latest additions to Germany's air force, and visual proof that the Reich military authorities intend to go all the way in rearmament in the air as well as in other branches of service. Bombers had been expressly forbidden by the Versailles Treaty. Their first flight in formation took place on the day that memorial services were being observed for Manfred von Richthofen, famed leader of Germany's wartime "Flying Circus."

LIKE STOLID ROBOTS ON A DEATH MARCH

These are not interpreters of the "Danse Macabre" . . . merely part of the population of Kiev in gas masks and anti-mustard-gas suits during a demonstration in honour of the Ninth Congress of the young communist League of Kiev.



The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: SUNDAY, MAY 31, 1936

Words Are Soldiers Of Fortune

WANDERINGS AMONG WORDS AS A CHRONICLE OF THEIR STORY

(By: "VICTOR")

Slaves or, to borrow an American poet's phrase, soldiers of fortune, words take on and possess for us the individuality, the fatalistic uncertainty and the significance of irony that are usually associated with the history of a human race, culture and civilisation.

ELOQUENCE OF WORDS.

The story of words, if it could be recreated not merely imaginatively but with the help of the science that traces the origin and historical development of the machinery of speech with a degree of accuracy, and narrated simply and illuminatingly as Henry Bett's "Wanderings Among Words" (George Allen and Unwin, London, 6s. net) so admirably does, it would give us insight into that totality of incident, the happenings and adventures that overtake the career of words in space and time, that are generally explained away with the use of the poetic term, Fate. Nor has it an independent existence for the story of words is also the story of the peoples who employed them as an instrument of articulation, a medium of expression, and its importance could be adequately assessed if we remembered that it is more to the words of an alien, obscure or dead civilisation than to other historical relics that anthropology owes its very existence. There is an eloquence which Time could not succeed in smothering while those who spoke them crumpled into the dust of long-forgotten centuries.

A PARADOX IN DEVELOPMENT.

The present situation of words is not probably different from that obtained in any other epoch. They are on the one hand, a measure of the depth, the entire character of the mental life of a people who employ them and constitute the tissue structure, of speech, language, literature with all that these things mean to us while, on the other hand, they are mere slaves of usage, automata of the dullest, everyday routine of life, amongst the strata of humanity at any rate who are the least sensitive to be moved by the complicated emotions they convey to the finer ear. A language has ever so many speeches and words are not exclusively concerned with literature: they easily deteriorate like the soiled paper currency or the worn-out coin, and have at all times, to groan under the weight of ill usage of stupidity and lack of consideration. Paradoxically enough, it is not infrequently this lack of consideration that is responsible for the transformation and wealth of meaning that words gain; that distinguishes the soldiers of fortune from the slaves of well organised usage. Lack of speech, lack of the kind of restraint that carries with it sterility of a kind have been responsible, in a large measure, for

CLEAVAGE OF JONKER DIAMOND A SUCCESS

New York Cutter Studies Gem For A Year Before Operation



Miss Gladys Hannaford is pictured with a tray of precious stones; the center three of which are the pieces into which the 726-carat Jonker diamond has been cut. The twelve stones grouped about the rough pieces of the Jonker, really designs for the twelve stones into which the larger diamond will be cut; to make a necklace valued at approximately £2,000,000. Eazare Kaplan, New York diamond cutter and his son Leo, performed the delicate task of splitting the huge stone.

Mr. Kaplan studied the gem for one year, and sought the advice of diamond cutters in all parts of the world, before he took himself the courage to sunder the stone. He explained that in the cutting a V-shaped groove was first made in the direction in which the stone was to be cleaved. Then a specially prepared steel wedge was inserted in the groove, and one quick blow of a metal rod against the wedge completed the job.

And, let it be mentioned that both the Kaplans, and Harry Winston, owner of the stone, heaved prodigious sighs of relief, when they found that the sundering had been accomplished without causing cracks or splits in the pieces. A cutting of 36 carats was first taken off the stone, before the main cleavage was performed. The two larger pieces weigh 185 and 505 carats.

the extension of the scope and exploitation of the various possibilities of words and our speech owes a great deal to these factors of historical evolution.

LANGUAGE AND MIND.

Although Mr. Bett calls his book "Wanderings" his treatment of history and development of many

of the commercial English words and a wealth of erudition and the learning demand in the etymologist is concentrated in these few pages of an exposition that is as readable as it is interesting and instructive. Starting with his chapter of Primitive words, Mr. Bett picks up the group that is significant of speech psychology in its sound sense and demonstrates how the entire group of classic languages shares the characteristics of this psychology in its relation to the beginnings of civilization. The unity in the sense of consciousness as it is expressed in the structure and sound of words embraces the whole linguistic field and the comparative linguistic survey helps reconstruction of the processes of early civilisations and the primitive institutions that mark their phrases of development.

HOW WORDS SPROUT.

Next come words that derive from the civilisations of Greece and Rome with their mythologies and social institutions. It is not possible, of course, to treat even a few of all these words because it has been reckoned that one hundred and fifty Greek and Latin roots have given us about thirteen thousand words in English and the author is content merely to apply the methods of approach throughout, in other words, to treat of typical words which make themselves striking inasmuch as they illustrate the line of linguistic development after the Greco-Roman root is implanted in the native soil. The Middle Ages furnish the next stage in the survey and they are naturally reflected in a large number of words of an ecclesiastical and non-secular origin. The line of development typically enough has been uncertain and it is this element of uncertainty the transformation both in the structure and meaning, that makes the history of words so interesting. Mr. Bett devotes a whole chapter to obsolete words and meanings which stresses the combined process of decadence and transformation that overtakes words and condemns them to a variety of individual destiny.

(Continued On Page 45)

For Latest Telegrams, Commercial and Sporting News

—See pages 17 to

32.

TRAFFIC IN ARMS SECRETS

Uncle Sam Cracks Down On Spies

Scientific spies for foreign powers are picking Uncle Sam's pockets. As war tension heightens abroad, more and more of them invade our shores. They sneak across the oceans from Europe, where last year alone 50,000,000 was spent on secret service, or from Asia, where Japan alone spent dol. 12,000,000. These spies are no fools, fantastically disguised, whispering, scowling. They are intelligent men and women, using clever tricks to steal from this wide-open country the countless military appliances and inventions that American ingenuity produces. With our own weapons, pilfered from us, foreign powers are arming for the next war. For that purpose, the scientific spies lurk unsuspected in our midst.

Most Americans would be astounded if they knew what goes on beneath the lid that is clamped down on secret service. Spies? In the movies, perhaps, or over in Europe. But here, in America? It can't happen here! Well, let us lift the lid a little, to reveal the dark, unguessed, and startling plots and counterplots of real life, right here, to-day, writes Thomas M. Johnson in "Popular Science Monthly."

Last February, in Los Angeles, Calif., G-men quietly brought in a young man in the blue uniform of a Navy yeoman, with the roll of the sea in his gait. "Just impersonating a naval officer," said the G-men. But, they demanded dol. 20,000 bail. Then they looked in the county jail another youth, whom they let no one see except officers from our great battleship fleet, then at anchor in Los Angeles Harbour. Finally, the G-men sifted through the city's Oriental quarter, but returned empty-handed.

The Federal Grand Jury began an investigation, and through its locked doors, oozed the sensational truth.

A Dead Spy's Secrets

The first prisoner was suspected of being an American traitor, who had sold himself as a spy to a foreign power. Formerly a sailor, he had disguised himself in a naval uniform visited battleships, stolen important papers. These gave secret plans for coming naval manoeuvres, even movements, of ships planned three months ahead; also, important data on recently developed aircraft equipment. The second prisoner was an important witness held for safety. The twisting trail led to a master spy for a certain foreign that takes great interest in our fleet. He eluded the G-men, and fled; but they are still after him, and they always get their man.

Even when he is a dead man, a body lay on a pallet in the back room of a tiny tavern in an American seaport. A sudden heart attack had caught the man, the medical examiner said.

"No reason to suspect anything wrong, have you?" he asked the investigating police.

"Not a reason," a sergeant replied. "This guy kept this place for years. All the gobs from the naval base knew him. He hadn't an enemy."

Buzz! Buzz! Buzz!
The uniformed men started.

Buzz! Buzz! Buzz!
"My God, it's the corpse!" cried one. "The dead man's buzzing!" But the sergeant sprang to the cot and lifted the body. He stretched a hand underneath the mattress, groped about. Then he brought forth a box.

Buzz! Buzz! Buzz!
In the box was a telephone. The policeman took the receiver

off the hook. He heard a voice in a foreign language.

"Can you get this?" he asked the other men in the room. Nobody could. So the policeman shouted into the transmitter: "This guy's dead. We're friends of his."

An instant's pause. Then in broken English:

"If he is dead, please do not disturb his effects. I am the consul here for a foreign power. I will come within an hour."

He came within the hour, and they gave him all the dead man's effects, including his papers. They never batted an eye. And to this

it? Our laws against spying are full of loopholes. Almost any other country would have put the man in prison, perhaps shot him. But, our authorities agreed, about all they could do with him was to get him out of the country. So they threw such a good scare into him that he paid dol. 800 for an airplane to fly him to Canada, his wife hired the bridal suite on the next big liner. It was the only space that was left, but she just had to get out and spies have money.

Of late, Uncle Sam has cracked down on spies and spying—or tried to, despite the handicaps of

ner; talking gas masks, seven-man tanks that go over sixty miles an hour; a liquid of chemicals, oils, and T. N. T. to spread devastating fires among enemy munition factories when dropped in bombs or simply sprayed from airplanes.

Step into a certain sequestered target range. American ordnance experts eagerly surround a new and strange-looking gun. Upon its barrel, balanced just in front of the breach is an object—why, it's a glass of water! What on earth—

Then the air is stabbed by short, hot reports. Incredibly swift and close together. Flame spurts from the gun muzzle. The air quivers, becomes hazy with smoke and gas. But still, balanced triumphantly on the gun barrel, is the glass of water. It has not spilled even a drop!

That feat may prove to have revolutionary effects upon modern war. It demonstrates that once again the impossible seems to have been achieved—a kickless gun. It is a heavy machine gun, firing high-explosive shells with incredible rapidity. It has two amazing new features. It has no kick or recoil, for it utilizes part of the discharge gases to give the barrel a forward thrust as the projectile leaves the muzzle; and after the shot it does not extract the empty cartridge case until the gases have left the barrel. The new gun fire 150 high-explosive shells a minute.

Such flocks of shells exploding at slightest touch, seem to spell destruction for airplanes or tanks. Strictly secret have been the tests of our Army and Navy. But foreign spies have heard of them; foreign Governments are making inquiries. No sooner did the Martin and Sikorsky airplane plants start turning out new models of flying boats better than the European models, than agents of five countries were trying to crash the gates for a look at them. Often the travelling representatives of foreign munitions firms are also reserve officers, reporting on the side to their intelligence services.

The scientific spies are after everything they can get, as two recent episodes show. A foreigner, it is said, approached an American Reserve officer who was an expert chemist, often employed on Government work, and offered him dol. 25,000 for the secret formula

(Continued on page 42)

Modern Medicine Rightly Warns that PYORRHOEA

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A Scene from Palestine's "Civil War" at Jaffa.

day, the consul does not know that in that intervening hour Government agents had photographed all the papers. These showed that for years the dead man had been collecting and delivering to a foreign power interesting information about the local American naval base. In fact, running the tavern was only a side line.

Ships' Stewards As Messengers

At New York, a few months ago, the great liner "Europa" was sailing. Her pier and decks were crowded; a band played. Up the gangplank walked a plainly dressed man, whose eyes searched for some one. In his hand he carried a violin case. Suddenly, a brawn hand seized it and a sharp voice demanded, "What've you got in this?"

The detective searched and got a startling answer. The violin case held no violin. It held maps, drawings, papers, about American aviation inventions; a diagram of a flexible machine gun for combat planes. It was these that the man had been about to hand to a ship's steward, to be delivered to agents of a foreign power whose warlike acts are now alarming the world. For that power, the man was a spy in America; the steward, his messenger.

But what could we do about

weak anti-espionage laws and his own open-hearted nature. But after all, the old gentleman reflects, it's his boys who are inventing these things and perfecting them, not for some grandiose dictator or king but to protect "him." And he might as well have the use of the product of his own brains, free from picking and stealing by the scientific spies.

Uncle Sam is paying out dol. 1,000,000,000 this year for an army and navy, but his Army War Plans Division tells him that is only a tenth of what he will spend on equipment alone in one year if he has a war. He will have that war won and be out of it a lot quicker, if he has kept his defence secrets, not left them lying around for his rivals to grab and perhaps, turn against him.

A Wonder-gun

Uncle Sam has to-day more and better defence secrets than any other nation in the world. Always a practical fellow, he has realized that if the world just "will" insist on shooting he had better go to his workshop and fix him up some war machinery of his own. And having a big workshop and lots of ingenuity, he has turned out quite a collection of war machinery—new cannon and mortars shooting farther than any ever did before, semi-automatic rifles making every dough-boy a machine gun-

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BRITAIN OR RUSSIA?

Objectives Of Japanese Militarism

JAPAN MUST FIGHT BRITAIN:

By Tota Ishimaru. 327 pp. Illustrated. New York: The Telegraph Press. 3 dollars.

WHEN JAPAN GOES TO WAR:

By O. Tanin and E. Yohan. 262 pp. New York: The Vanguard Press. 3 dollars.

About the importance of these books there can be no question. In London and Moscow we may be very sure that every word will be scrutinized. For mankind as a whole the significance is no less obvious. Facts, figures, quotations, opinions, forecasts—pertinent and up to date—are mobilized around an issue of increasing urgency. Is it possible to keep the peace of Asia?

The volumes are alike in answering this basic question in the negative. There is to be war in the Pacific, and Japan is to be quite the most enterprising of belligerents. To the machinery of peace, the covenant of the League of Nations, the Kellogg Pact, the Washington agreements and similar conciliations, there is no more than a bare allusion. The world as these writers visualize the world, has emerged out of the realm of reason into the chaotic uncertainties of brute force.

The pugilism of Japan has always been something of a mystery to Western observers. Of this jujitsu these books offer an instructive glimpse. We see two mailed fists in combative training. One is the army, the other is the navy, and one fist knows not whom the other fist is smiting. Indeed, the fists, at times, smite one another. One book is a despairing appeal against the strategy of the other book. It is war versus war, writes P. W. Wilson in New York 'Times' Magazine.

Mr. Tanin and Mr. Yohan are assisted by Mr. Radek's introduction. This group of writers present the Russian conception of Japanese policy, and it is a clear conception. The Soviet Republic takes it for granted that the military clan at Tokyo will determine the course of events. The enemy of Japan is Russia—and Japanese Fascists talk of Russia as if they were German Nazis. "Friendly relations with the U.S.S.R.," they say, "are impossible." Thus strikes the army at Mongolia.

England—The "Enemy"

Commander Ishimaru as a Japanese officer belongs to the naval clan. His is the war at sea—and the enemy that he selects is Britain. Anglo-Japanese alliances, he tells us, are obsolete. With a far-seeing periscope he sweeps the horizon, and as he surveys the far-flung shores of China, India, Australia, New Zealand and Canada, he remarks: "The only peaceful solution is for England to make way" for Japan—or as he puts it elsewhere, for England to "give way." In the language of the motorist whose safety is hardly first, he honks his horns—at the automobile in front of his bumpers.

Read in parallel, these appraisals of Japanese intentions—lucid, well arranged and outspoken—are thus not merely alternative, each to the other. In essentials they declare policies which are mutually exclusive. "No country" as the commander insists, "can fight the whole world" and Japan must choose, therefore, which of her wars she prefers. If the military idea is right, the naval idea is wrong, and so the other way round.

Mr. Tanin and colleagues, obsessed with the prospective Russo-

Japanese War, spare hardly a thought for any trifling differences there may be between Japan and the English-speaking world. The commander, no less concerned with his Anglo-Japanese war, is furious to discover that Russia has been granted a preference in antagonism. As he puts it:

We must have Russia as an ally, whether we fight England or America. We are rendered powerless if we make her hostile. Why, then, do certain of our soldiers talk so much of war with her (that is, Russia)?

The commander thus discounts any danger of communism spreading in Japan. The danger is a "heedless provocation" of Moscow, regarded as the ally of Japan in its attack on Britain.

It is the Communist mentality that, with immense research, Mr. Tanin and Mr. Yohan apply to the conflict with Japan which they visualize. Their world is a material world, and they see nothing beyond the material. Art and letters, religion romance and music—these realists are not conscious that such elements have ever been included in civilisation, whether Japanese or Russian. Oil and metals and food and timber—these are the assets in their inventory—the resources which are under progressive diversion from the purposes of life to the supreme necessities of slaughter and destruction.

Soviet Assesses Japan

Seldom has any country been subjected to the detailed stock-taking which is here inflicted upon Russia's rival. Her armaments, her finances, her commerce, her agriculture—all are brought within the reckoning, and the conclusion is that Japan can stand the strain of a war with Russia for one year. After 2 years, Japan will break down.

"The Japanese militarists," we read, "fully appreciate the seriousness of a prolonged war which the national economy of Japan at its present level of development would not be able to stand." The military plan is thus what Germany's military plan was in 1914—"sudden attack and a short, crushing blow"—"to be short, the war must be annihilating." This means that the preparations for war have to be stimulated to a maximum. All the bombs must be heaped into one basket.

According to this estimate of the position, Japan is thus drifting rapidly toward a dreadful hazard. Her militarists realize the risks and, for this reason, are hoping to draw "other imperialist powers into anti-Soviet intervention in order to weaken the resistance of the U.S.S.R. on the Eastern front"—a fairly obvious reference to Germany—indeed, to England. Communism—there, as Gambetta would have put it, is the enemy—communism against what is left of the capitalist system.

The Russians are confident, therefore, that war will be accompanied by revolution at Tokyo. We read:

"The weak spots in the economic structure of Japan will not alone determine the outcome of the war. The effect of these weaknesses will find expression in the intensification of class antagonisms in the country which will be hastened by the inevitable collapse of the national economy of Japan. Moreover, defeat at the front will be a decisive factor in weakening the potential and actual economic might of the country and

will hasten the shattering of the class basis of Japanese imperialism.

Moscow is sometimes accused of hoping that war in Europe will lead to communism. War in Asia is to overwhelm the Japanese monarchy beneath the same catastrophic consummation.

Happily, Japan can have her war without fighting Russia. In the nick of time, Commander Ishimaru intervenes with a war which, in every way, is to be preferred. From his diplomatic narrative, his exposition of strategy, his commercial statistics—all of these are adroitly fitted into the main thesis—the war that Japan needs is a war with England. To conquer England, that is the idea.

The commander knows his England. He tells how England is "behind the times"—how she "is showing signs of distress"—how she "persists in following her antiquated methods"—how the United States "has deprived her of her financial supremacy"—how her empire is in danger of "dismemberment". England "is already on the down grade" he says, "Japan has started on the up grade" and he cries:

"Wake up, people of Britain! The times have changed! You cannot go on as you have done in the past."

It might almost be a speech by a former Prince of Wales!

"Indian Admiration" For Japan!

The commander's plan is simple. He initiates an "attack on England's weak points" beginning with the "most vulnerable". With the assistance of Japan, there is to be an "insurrection in Egypt" accompanied by "blocking the Suez Canal". Attention is next to be paid to "Indian admiration of Japan" which, to be "really effective", must be helped by "military support from the outside". As the commander puts it "Japan should

therefore join Russia to provide it". Just what is to happen to Italians in Ethiopia and to neutral shipping during this treatment of England's weak spots is not explained.

"A possible attack on Australia at the beginning of the war" is next described and "a shudder of fear" is to be sent "throughout the whole" of the Commonwealth by surprise operations against Port Darwin and Derby. We read:

"Two light cruisers and a carrier appear off the place at dawn, bombard it with 6-inch guns and bomb it from the air. As no attack has ever been anticipated, the place is practically undefended, one old destroyer only being in harbour. The Japanese squadron meets with no interference, and after about thirty minutes makes off to the westward and disappears."

As a next step "the Japanese occupy Borneo"—that is British Borneo—where they are to be received as "saviours". Natives will then be anxious to be emancipated from "harsh rule" and "the Dutch authorities take alarm". These pro-Japanese Borneans are "promptly to be thrown by the Dutch into prison" and "some are executed." According to the commander's prognostications, "the result is that native hatred of the Dutch grows worse from day to day."

There follows an "enveloping movement" and the commander describes a naval campaign ending in "a victory for Japan".

There is something to be said after all—though not in these volumes—for what Kipling called the god of things as they are—that is, for the common sense that keeps the peace. The Emperor of Japan is fighting today neither Russia nor England. It is against his army and his navy—if we are to read these pages between the lines—that an ancient throne has to be defended.

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Some Impressions

(By MOHAN V. RAJ.)

Every Indian, whatever his status in life, somehow becomes a sort of an Indian envoy from the moment he sets out of the environs of his native land. And living in the free atmosphere of freer countries, he feels a crushing blow when, through pulpits, platform and press his dear old country is attacked by anti-Indian propagandists. National indignities through constant misrepresentation of India and Indians are piled one upon the other. The spirit of self-respect and nationalism soon rebels from within. Many a noble son of this ancient soil has given up a promising career to take up the banner of Indian freedom. Men have shaken off the lure of wealth and fame and, with a singular devotion to the cause, dedicated their whole life to plead the rights of the people of India.

Their life of self-abnegation and self-sacrifice has often lit the lamp of liberty in the hearts of many noble Americans who out of sympathy formed themselves into a little unpaid army of willing workers for India's freedom in the United States of America.

To the average American India has till now been a land of mystery and puzzling philosophies—to some full of ancient spirituality, to others a land of crude superstitions, religions and pagan rituals.

Ever since that memorable event when Swami Vivekananda spoke at the World Parliament of Religions which met in Chicago in 1893, India became a subject of interesting study to many Americans. Many centers of Vedanta Society sprang up in all important cities following Swami's soul-stirring speeches. Many devoted followers of his have kept up their zeal for the cause of the Vedanta philosophy even unto this day.

SIKHS IN CALIFORNIA

Strange and unforeseen influences were, however, at work. A couple of thousands or more of the loyal and adventurous Punjabi soldiers who had fought in the Boxer rebellion so courageously sought new adventures. They soon settled down early in this century in the fruitful golden valley of California. Though unkempt and sometimes even illiterate they were full of pride and gloried in the ancient heritage of our forefathers.

In this newly adopted country most of the settlers kept up with their old customs, habits and even clothing, thus often becoming an object of ridicule and contempt. However, their sobriety, honesty, industry and thrift impressed favorably all those who came in contact with them. A few more adaptable and intelligent amongst them became their leaders who later led them into various vicissitudes—social, religious and political; still later involving some of them in the now well-known abortive scheme called the Komagata Maru incident of 1914.

Though separated by thousands of miles of land and water from the land of their birth they never for once forgot the old home and cherished sweet hopes of a liberated India.

The partition of Bengal and the attendant discontent had made many of the high-class Indian youth restless. Life became unbearable at home to many innocent, intelligent and patriotic youths, who left their native shores to seek shelter in foreign lands. Inspired by high ideals of patriotism and the righteousness of their cause, many sought asylum in America, hoping that the liberty-loving Americans would show sympathy and encouragement in the strug-

gle of an ancient people like the Hindus (all Indians regardless of creed are known as such in the U. S. A.) to be free. Dr. Taraknath Das, Dr. N. S. Hardikar, Lala Lalpatra, Mr. M. N. Roy, Lala Har Dayal, Dr. Sudhindra Bose, Mr. Nihal Singh, Mr. Sallendra Ghose, and late Dr. Barkatulla Khan are amongst some of the most familiar names of the early torch-bearers of Indian freedom in America. Though they were mostly themselves bare youths and struggled hard to gain a livelihood and an education, they never for a moment turned away from their inspired objective and availed themselves fully of all opportunities to put before American audiences the cause of India.

DR. TARAKNATH DAS

Dr. Das, heavy-set and muscular man with a full round face reddish with the glow of health, hair cut short, broad-chested and of medium height. Friendly, jovial and free. On public platform his eyes glisten. His voice redounds in flowing oratory. His fisted arm moves commandingly and the whole audience falls under the magic spell of his language. He speaks with American accents and in American phraseology. He never lacks for words, never uses notes and never tires his audience with unnecessary details. He puts his case briefly, pointedly and logically. He is a champion of world-peace and international unity. Dr. Das is ruthless when he thinks of the opium traffickers, against whom he carries on a relentless war in America and on the continent. He is considered as one of the ablest authorities by the League of Nations on the opium subject and his views are considered with respect and care. His travels in Germany, Turkey, France, Russia, Italy and many East European countries, have made him an international figure in world politics. His able and scholarly book, "India in World Politics", abounding in a wealth of thought and suggestions, is unfortunately, in the proscribed list in India. India some day free will welcome this son back again, who together with many others remain now in exile.

DR. HARDIKAR

Dr. N. S. Hardikar of the banned Hindustan Seva Dal, now in India, who hails from Hubli and is a Karnatak, is one of the most unostentatious, sincere and silent workers India had in America. There was no second decision to make. When Lalaji needed some co-workers he gladly joined him and laboriously worked as Secretary of the newly founded "Hindustan Association of America" in New York. While Lalaji travelled extensively to win more adherents for this society Dr. Hardikar was busy converting many prominent Americans to his nationalistic viewpoint. Joining hands with "The Friends of Freedom for Ireland" was a diplomatic move of mutual assistance for a common cause and against common grievances. The Irish people, who form almost the backbone of the present U. S. A., are a preponderant majority in the population. To win men and women from high social ranks, from the business community and from Government positions to support this cause was to put the whole case for India before the bar of American public opinion. And thus the Indian cause advanced further ahead financially and morally.



DR. N. S. HARDIKAR

Dr. Hardikar, tried and trusted, soon had to shoulder all the responsibilities by himself, when early in 1920 Lalaji left the American shores for good.

Men with energy and fervour were happily not lacking. Mr. Sallendra Ghosh, Mr. Bajpal Mitra, Mr. Hari Govil, and a host of others were already in the field espousing and extolling Indian art, music and culture. They contributed voluminously with their pen, thus acquainting the American public with the sculptural and art glories of Hindustan. Mr. Hari Govil, who came recently on a short visit to India, was announced to be the inventor of a new lino-type machine for Nagari characters thus solving one of the greatest difficulties in popularising a national language amongst our masses. For Mr. Govil to have

made this invention in far off America proves the great labour he has poured forth in thinking out Indian problems.

HAR DAYAL

Lala Har Dayal, a young graduate from the Punjab university, a highly cultured, philosophic and temperamental person was variously described as an anarchist, socialist and communist. Now cheerful and optimistic, now gloomy and pessimistic, he was recognised as a great scholar and his historical retrospection of India's past and future socially and politically was a topic on which he often spoke on the west coast. He wielded an immense power over the Punjab settlers in Canada and California. Men and money readily poured forth for any national programme that he advocated. He was last heard of in Switzerland.

M. N. ROY

It was left for Manabendra Nath Roy now in one of India's jail, however, to take up the cause of the suffering Indian workers. First purely from a patriotic and nationalistic viewpoint it soon led him into a study of the sufferings of workers throughout the world. A deeper and clearer understanding of the mysteries of "the camouflage of capital against labour", of the wealthy against the worker soon changed the whole political philosophy of this dynamic personality. Humanity was one great ocean wherever it flowed and poverty was an unnecessary sore which he readily recognised wherever he saw it. Among the workers of America, among the poor peasants of Mexico, among the sweated Chinese and the overtaxed peasantry of India, he saw at once a ready and a binding link. When the Russian revolution started with the slogan "Workers of the World Unite" Roy lost no time in joining them. He was early recog-

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WHAT TURKEY'S MOVE MEANS : Shadow Of Impending Struggle For Oil Routes Of The Near East

The demand by Turkey to be allowed to re-occupy the Straits with armed forces—followed by the re-entry of Turkish forces to the "demilitarised" zone is one more grave step towards war conditions in Europe.

The peace treaty forbade Turkey to fortify the Straits between the Black Sea and the Mediterranean Turkish control of those Straits means that Turkey can stop the oil-ships and grain-ships from Russia. At the same time, while Turkey holds the Straits she can hold open a road from Europe to the East.

THE GERMAN ROAD

Before the Great War, it was a main object of British policy to keep the Straits open, in order that communication with South Russia could be maintained. On the other hand, Germany had Turkey for her ally and the road to the East was a German road. A second object of the Allies was to cut the German road to Asia. Hence followed the enormous outpouring of blood and treasure in the Dardanelles campaign, says a writer in the "Irish Press."

If the Allies had forced the Dardanelles, Russia would not have been beaten, since aid could have been sent by water. Again, by the cutting of Germany's road to the East, the encirclement of Central Europe would be complete, and Germany would have been starved more quickly.

By re-occupying the Straits, therefore, Turkey returns to a central place in East European strategy. She becomes once more a Power in world affairs. The step that she has taken is dictated by Mustafa Kemal her President one of the most popular patriot chiefs in the world.

This remarkable man was born in Greece in 1880, of poor parents. He became a soldier and a patriot leader. It was his brilliant leadership that defeated the British at the Dardanelles. At the end of the war, when the Turkish Empire was broken up, the Allies made peace with the Sultan's Government at Constantinople, which signed in the Treaty of Sevres most humiliating terms.

Mustafa Kemal, meanwhile, had set up a revolutionary Turkish Government at Angora, now called Ankara. He refused to recognise the Treaty of Sevres, and the corrupt Government at Constantinople fell.

That was in 1920. Meanwhile, Mr. Lloyd George had encouraged the Greeks to grasp territory on the Turkish mainland, under the shelter of the Treaty of Sevres. On them, Mustafa Kemal marched. England gave no help to the Greeks, but Italy and France gave arms to the Turks; and the result was a terrific Greek overthrow.

Mustafa Kemal now was master of all Asia Minor, the Turkish homeland, and he entered Constantinople and deposed the Sultan. So rose the Turkish Republic, with which the Treaty of Lausanne was signed in 1923. It is this latter Treaty that the Turks now have put aside.

A REFORM PROGRAMME

Mustafa Kemal has made a backward land prosperous. He has disestablished the Mohammedan religion and has abolished the Turkish 'fez' in order to get rid of signs of Turkish inferiority. He has given lessons in the public street in the use of the Latin alphabet, which he has made compulsory; he has purified the Tur-

kish language. Above all, he has done away with the subjection of women in Turkey, and has strengthened the institutions of marriage and the family.

As Brian Boru is said to have ordained the use of surnames in Ireland, Kemal has done in Turkey, taking to himself the surname of Ataturk. He has been re-elected President in 1927, 1931 and 1935, and is virtual Dictator, although the Turkish Constitution is one of the most democratic in existence.

NO NEW EMPIRE

There is no reason to think that Young Turkey, as represented in the Republic, aspires to recover the Turkish Empire. The basis of that Empire was the Mohammedan religion, of which the Turks were the temporal defenders throughout the Muslim world. The Republic by disestablishing that religion, has surrendered its leadership, much to the disappointment, be it said, of some Muslim fanatics beyond the Turkish borders. As there are only some 18,000,000 Turks, at the most, within the Turkish State, and the land is ill-developed despite its mineral wealth, Kemal and his followers have plenty to do in plain patriotic endeavour without

launching into imperialistic adventures.

Why, then, does the Ankara Government stride forward to the Straits at this moment? The answer is, that the Near East is in a state of extreme tension. War, men think, may break out there at any time.

BRITAIN'S USUAL POLICY

The latest Continental newspapers to hand speak openly of an inevitable war in the Mediterranean. British policy (remarks a writer in "El Debate") "is invariably to attack the strongest nation on the Continent. England always has been opposed to whatever nation has built up a big fleet, as successively Spain, France, Holland, Germany. The latest case is that of Italy, which has dared to menace the Imperial routes with a powerful air fleet."

The moment that England decides to impose "oil sanctions" on Italy—if that comes to pass—the Straits will become a main centre of conflict. If Turkey does not hold them, English or Italian forces well may try to capture that gateway of oil traffic.

HOW WAR WOULD COME

The other centre of conflict will be Haifa, on the Palestine coast,

which is the new oil-port, to which Persian oil is brought by pipes across the desert. Italy might well try to break the English hold of Haifa; the British fleet would come out from Alexandria to recover control, and thus the great air-and-water battle would be joined.

Turkey's return to the Straits, then, is a move made under the shadow of impending struggle for the oil-routes of the Near East—which may Heaven avert!

Some boys in school were asked to define an editor. Here are some of the definitions: "An editor is a man who handles words"; "An editor makes his living out of the English language"; "An editor is somebody who does not do anything himself, and when somebody else does, goes and tells other people all about it." Another gave a more thoughtful definition, whether or not it was original with him: "An editor is a man who has the industry of a beaver and the instincts of a bee."

"The Romans always built their roads straight."

"That was to prevent prosperity from getting around the corner."



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COSMIC RAYS

Solution Of Their Mysterious Origin Is Likely To Unravel One Of Prime Mysteries Of The Universe

(By N. V. KOGEKAR, M.Sc., Bombay.)

The year 1911 was particularly marked by the unexpected appearance of a foreigner, on the stage, clad in a queer manner, speaking quite an unintelligible language, with a strange and unusual mode of behaviour which created a stir in the scientific world. His apparel did not proclaim him, his speech did not explain his origin, and his strange behaviour confused the scientists. But no sooner was the spell of confusion over, than the scientists according to their usual practice began to scrutinize every action of his and put him to a variety of tests, with the most refined and ingenious apparatus that they invented for taming this new creature. And lo! They were successful. As anticipated by them, this foreigner was found to hail from a region outside our earth. Unanimously they named him 'Cosmic Radiation.'

IONISING AGENT

As early as the year 1900, it was noticed that the leaves of a gold-leaf electroscope after charging and insulating completely from other conducting materials used to show a gradual loss of charge. The insulating medium became conducting, thereby allowing the charge to leak slowly. In other words, the medium conducted the charge after being ionised, by the action of some unknown agency. What is meant by the ionisation process? It is known that an atom of every element is built up of a central nucleus, around which a number of electrons revolve in orbits of different size and shape like planets round the sun. The process of detaching an electron of an atom from its orbit is called ionisation. If one electron from an atom is detached from the outermost orbit, then the atom is said to be 'singly ionised'. With the loss of two electrons, the atom becomes doubly ionised, and so on, until with the loss of all the revolving electrons it becomes a 'stripped atom'.

The amount of energy required for detaching the electron in the outermost orbit is minimum and is maximum for detaching the one moving in the innermost orbit. The process of ionisation leaves the ionised atom, which is originally neutral, charged. The detached electrons being electric charges form a conducting medium for the escape of charge residing on a charged body. The agent which brings about this ionisation process is called an ionising agent! It is well known that X-rays, ultra-violet rays, Gamma rays from the radio active substances etc. are some of the chief ionising agents. In the light of these facts it was generally believed that the ionisation inside the chamber of an electroscope was entirely due to radiations from the walls of the chamber, those from the earth or else from the outside air.

Now, to eliminate the ionisation effect of the hardest gamma radiations emitted by the radio-active matter in and on the earth, observations were made during the balloon ascents by Hess and Gockel in 1911 and by Kothroster in 1913 at great heights. These observations conclusively pointed towards the surprising fact that though the effect of ionisation decreased upto a height of about 1000 metres it showed a definite increase upto about 7000 metres. Again for eliminating the effects of ionisation due to radiations coming from the air without, observations of the power of ionisation were made by covering the electroscope with sheets of lead and iron, thinking that the softer radiations from the outside air would be out off and thus ionisation would be stopped if it were due to this cause. But in spite of

the introduction of these sheets of increasing thickness, ionisation still continued, its magnitude however decreasing, as the thickness of the lead sheets increased. These considerations lead Hess Richardson to postulate the existence of a highly penetrating radiation having its origin neither on or in the earth but descending from above, suffering a partial absorption on its passage through the atmosphere.

This new radiation was rather a hard nut to crack. Due to its great penetrating power the ionisation produced by it is so small that it requires specially refined technique to measure it very accurately in the presence of other ionising agencies referred to above. Also, since it comes from above and suffers some absorption on its way, through the thick blanket of the earth (atmosphere) investigation have to be carried on at high altitudes with robust portable and sensitive instruments in order to take into account its softer and more easily absorbed components. The various factors which introduce errors in the intensity-measurements of this radiation are as follows:—

- (1) The ionisation effects of the earth and air radiations.
- (2) The comparatively small amount of ionisation produced by the highly penetrating radiation.
- (3) The residual ionisation caused by alpha rays from the walls of the chamber.

CLOUD CHAMBER BEST

The errors introduced by the above factors are avoided in the following manner:—

- (1) The disturbing effects of the earth and air radiations are avoided by sinking the ionisation chamber beneath the waters of a snowed lake or by surrounding it with a thick shield of non-radioactive iron or lead and correcting for the small fraction of the gamma rays which are still able to penetrate.

- (2) The ionising power of the cosmic radiations is increased by filling the ionisation chamber with carbon dioxide at a pressure of thirty atmospheres. This also reduces the effect due to residual ionisation.

- (3) The error introduced by residual ionisation effect is further eliminated by using a wire cage as an electrostatic screen to form the walls of an inner ionisation chamber.

A variety of instruments have been designed from time to time, to suit the requirements of the particular type of observations, amongst which the following are the ones generally used.

- (1) Rutherford-Geiger counter—the improvised form of which is the Geiger-Muller tube counter.
- (2) C. T. R. Wilson's cloud chamber.

C. T. R. Wilson's cloud chamber is really a good specimen of the great potentialities of human brain. To the most ardent lover of the modern atomic theory, the phenomenon of ionisation no longer remain shrouded in mystery, due to the introduction of Wilson's cloud chamber. For, when the cry of the day is for a concrete and clear proof for everything that is discovered, who can readily believe in the existence of such things as are based on the strong basis of theoretical consideration but cannot be presented vividly before one's eyes? By the use of this cloud chamber the path of every ion created in the process by

the penetrating radiation is made perfectly visible,—and what more—is capable of being recorded on a photographic plate. The principle made use of is that, when a supersaturated gas is made to expand, its temperature is lowered and if any dust particle or ions are present the moisture condenses on these nuclei, thereby rendering the presence of these ions visible. A single charged particle produced by the action of cosmic rays on the atoms will create some more ions by impact with other atoms, which will allow the moisture to condense on them. Thus the trail of a single charged particle becomes visible for a moment as a thin white thread and can be photographed by means of a high speed camera. By studying the length and direction of its path, estimate can be made about the speed and nature of the particles. Besides these two types of instruments, there are other instruments designed by Kalhorster and Hoffmann which are in principle similar to the first type referred to above.

GAMMA RAYS

It was with a view to study the intensity of ionisation with increasing depths of water that Millikan and Cameron carried out an extensive series of observations in Lake Arrowhead (altitude 1,700 meters) and in Lake Gen (altitude 3,000 meters), reaching a depth of 20 meters below the surface of lake. The results of their observations indicated that the ionising effect though decreased with depth, still did not actually become zero even for great depths, thereby clearly

showing the very high penetrating power of the radiation, especially so, because even the most highly penetrating known gamma rays from Thorium C" are reduced to one-fiftieth of their original intensity in their passage through one meter of water. Observations at still greater depths were made by Regener in lake Constance. His observations indicated that even at great depths like 250 meters below the surface of the lake, the ionisation effect, though very small, still persisted.

The variation of the intensity of radiation with heights above the earth's surface was determined by Regener in balloon ascents, the results of which were published in 1933. His results agree with those made by Prof. Piccard and Kolhorster. The intensity of radiation increases in an exponential manner up to a height of 15 miles, beyond which it increases so slowly that we can consider it to be practically constant. It is seen that at the sea-level about 2.0 ions per c.c. per second are formed by the action of the radiation whereas at a height of about 15 miles, 333 pairs of ions per c.c. per sec. are formed, which is about 150 times as great as that at the sea-level. Absorbing power of the whole atmosphere with regard to the cosmic rays corresponds to about ten meters of water. Bendorf has estimated that at a height of 60 miles, the conductivity of air would be 19.9 times greater than that at the earth's surface owing to the action of 'Cosmic rays' alone.

The absorption of cosmic radiation in heavy metals, has been studied by placing metal screws round the ionisation vessel, which corresponds to sinking it in a lake of metal. Observations indicate that the absorbing power of a metal such as lead though very high initially decreases rapidly upto a thickness of 10 c.m.s. after

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In India where life moves at the pace of the proverbial bullock-cart the breathless speed of those who live in the wild West in an atmosphere reeking of cowboys, pesses, revolvers, canyons, sheriffs, corrals and cattle trails is refreshing in the extreme. "Gun Pals" is a convincing and breathlessly exciting story of people who live in these parts and seem to consider their lives as of less account than the horses they ride. Montana Morgan, the hero finds himself accused of the murder of his "boss" and being in love with the "boss's" daughter naturally finds the situation extremely trying and difficult, but with remarkable courage and resourcefulness clears himself of the stigma though not before his enemies have murdered three men and kidnapped a girl in the fray. An interesting novel which people who prefer to have their novels brimful of action will thoroughly enjoy.

"Rough Going" is another very interesting story with a prominent love-motif set against the background of a camp in a Canadian forest. Denise Tremayne in order to get a job in the camp where single women are not allowed signs up as the wife of Gavin Hart and ends by falling in love with him. Various amusing situations and complications arise further aggravated by Gavin's resemblance to a brother who has robbed a bank but he succeeds in establishing his innocence and things come out right in the end even to the extent of Denise inheriting a fortune from a relative over the seas.

"The Gay Pilgrimage" by Ben Bolt is a gay and rollicking story of a couple of generations ago with duels and highwaymen and circus wenches and abductions and women who swore like troopers and boxing tournaments and all the rest of it. Mr. Ben Bolt has a very amusing style and this charming inconsequential story makes very pleasant and enjoyable reading.

"The Sixteenth Earl" is also a very acceptable book concerning an earl who to all intents and purposes marries a servant girl and discovers she is an heiress. The efforts of a maiden aunt to get him settled with various appropriate damsels including a French Countess presumed to be ignorant of the English language are laughable in the extreme, while the Earl's own efforts to amass a fortune by giving recommendations to various advertisers "slimming" syrups and "fattening" foods appearing in one breath are also vastly amusing.

"Poor Pagan" by Elisabeth Margesson is a very penetrating psychological study of Marten Bertam and artists' model who fallen on evil days is befriended by three artists and lives with them in the studio. There are delightful glimpses of Bohemian life, the gay carelessness, the laughing poverty, the eternal makeshifts the everlasting struggle yet through it all a consciousness that one was getting

(Continued on page 16)

A Kashmiri Saga Chronicle Of A Cultural Epoch

"Raja Tarangini"—(The River of Kings). By Ranjit Sitaram Pandit, The Indian Press, Allahabad. Rs. 18. Preface and Foreword by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

"Raja Tarangini"—is the translation in English of a poem in Sanskrit in eight cantos composed by Kalhana between the years 1148 and 1150 A. C. Syt R. S. Pandit, responsible for the present English version, does not belong to the Archaeological Department. He is thus free from the routine rigidity that has become the departmental convention in deciphering the historic and cultural heritage of India. Syt. Pandit is also not the University professor whose efficient diligence allows him to undertake no intellectual enterprise which demands more than the accepted postulate of his undergraduate thesis. One of the reasons which led Syt. Pandit to translate the poem during his imprisonment at Naini Central Prison was, to enable Pandit Motilal Nehru who did not know Sanskrit to read it. If the great statesman had lived to see the completion of the project, he would have written the foreword to the book. As circumstances would have it, it is now written by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

Intellectual Integrity

The preface is sufficiently indicative of the intellectual integrity and scholarly dignity with which the present author has approached the task. It is more clearly indicative, however, of the free and critical environment inaccessible, as a rule, to the University professor or the departmental archaeologist. It is true that it is, as Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru

points out, mainly "a story of the Kings, and the royal families and the nobility, not of the common folk" But Kalhana's poem, like all important or epic poems of ancient and mediaeval times, reveals a collective outlook, a synthetic approach to the society and spirit of the age, which makes of it, despite its obvious elaborations about Kings, a significant and valuable chronicle of the cultural epoch. This is a distinguishing feature which is apt to be forgotten.

Chroniclers Of The Age

The poet and artists of the period, were at the least and, however imperfectly, the chroniclers of their age if not consciously their interpreters and actively their teachers. Their individualism was limited mostly to their mannered technique and Kalhana is obviously not free from it—to the information available to them. Their individualism was not segregated into sterile technicalities by conscious detachment from social realities or aspirations of the age. In brief, they were not "ivory-tower" artists. The chronicler of Kings was, therefore, not seldom a chronicler as well of his social and cultural environment.

Observer And Commentator

Kalhana was thus a shrewd observer and commentator of his times. And, after over three decades of cultural "revival" in India it is now beginning to be realised even by orthodox archaeologists and elevated antiquarians that the ancient poems and dramas, paintings, sculpture and architecture as well as art-crafts

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A War Memoir

MEMOIRS OF AN UNCONVENTIONAL SOLDIER. By Maj.-Gen. J. F. C. Fuller. (Ivor Nicholson and Watson pp. viii 494. 21s.)

The main part of these memoirs is occupied by the observations and experiences of the writer of the World War, in France or Flanders, though there is a chapter or two at the beginning concerning the Boer War and military education; and, towards the end, a few chapters on the author's experiences in the British War Office, India, and general retrospect of events upto 1935.

Even in the World War, the author is concerned mainly with the tank, as a new weapon in warfare, its use, the organisation of the Tank Corps, and the possibilities of its achievements in active hostilities. Though a Staff Officer, the writer was, on the whole, in too junior a position, during the course of the War to be able to survey the entire field of operations, and review the complete strategy and tactics of the Allies, including the tank, from the vantage point of the General Staff at the G.H.Q. Despite this limitation, however, the author displays a remarkable insight into the potentialities of the tank, and comes to realise, very early in the struggle, the mode of using most effectively this new weapon of scientific, or mechanised, warfare. Almost after each engagement, or after each new development, the author crystallizes his comments and the lessons to be learnt in

some concrete form; so that it sometimes becomes a little amusing to find one, who is, such an inveterate enemy of paper-battles and ink-slinging, being himself untiring in bombarding his superiors with memoranda after each engagement.

Nevertheless, it is the innate strength of his argument that gained him at last a hearing, in spite of the rigid opposition from the impervious and fossilised mentality of his superior officers, particularly the supreme General Staff. General Fuller's memoirs can be called "Unconventional" only in the sense that they spare no personage in the entire hierarchy of the British High Command,—with, occasionally, the Allied and Associated Brass Hats thrown in to make a nice savoury mess,—and use unvarnished expressions to describe their mentality or idiosyncrasies. In other respects, General Fuller does not appear to have made a valid claim to the title of an "Unconventional Soldier", since he, in the Memoirs at least would only use "B—F—" in stead of the full title as given by a famous character in the *Pygmalion*, which procures Mr. Bernard Shaw such an immense publicity on the score of unconventionality.

Mr. Fuller's estimate of Haig and some of his principal coadjutors is utterly unflattering. Not even Lloyd George's condemnation of Haig as a military commander could, excel General Fuller's contempt for this spoilt child

A STUDY IN PSYCHOLOGY

FITRAT-E-INSANI. By Saiyed Asadullah, B.A., Azam Steam Press, Char Minar, Hyderabad, Deccan. Demy 8vo. Pp. 200. Thick cardboard cover. Price not mentioned.

The book under review contains seven chapters. The first chapter discusses the question whether or not human nature is subject to any laws; the second treats of the place of habit in human life; the third discusses the elementary desires which govern human beings; the fourth deals with inclinations or desires which do not find any outlet; the fifth relates to such feelings as mould human actions; the sixth deals with the qualities which tend to make an individual or a nation civilised, while the last treats of evolution of action and personality.

This is perhaps the first book of its kind in Urdu language which treats of the psychology of human nature as a whole and also tries to explain its complexities in a very readable manner. It is not a treatise on psychology as such, but it is a study of human nature in all its aspects. One can certainly learn a great deal from a careful study of this valuable book which is full of useful suggestions, for it points out clearly how human life can be marred or made better. Some of the chapters are very splendid, especially those which deal with the formation of habit and the causes which brought about the downfall of the Muslims.

The language used throughout is simple and clear and free from complex or vague constructions. Only rarely one comes across idioms prevalent in Hyderabad. In one place (page 113) the author has made a big blunder in that he has fathered a well-known saying of the Prophet upon the Quran, viz., "heaven lies at the feet of mothers". But the way in which he elucidates this saying is simply beautiful.

All those who are interested in the education of children or who have to deal with children in one way or the other, especially parents and teachers, should not miss to study this helpful treatise.

The general get-up is all that can be desired.

SHABNAM.

of seniority. "In the centre of this obsolescence stood Sir Douglas Haig. I cannot say that I knew him. I much doubt whether any one really did.... On these few occasions he appeared to me to be a great gentleman, and to-day in spite of what has been said of him, I see no reason to change that opinion. I believe that he was a man of honour and integrity, and yet also I believe that he was a man so lacking in imagination, that, in actual fact, he never saw the war; that is, as it really was."

The entire work reads like a commentary on the evils of a lack of imagination in high-placed officers in time of war; of red tapism and dead routine; of tradition and obsolete training. That is why, perhaps, the author considers Mr. Winston Churchill to be better qualified for the post of the Commander-in-Chief than Lord Haig. But even of imagination a nation could have too much, as Gallipoli, the disastrous venture sponsored by Churchill, so amply shows.

General Fuller has a typically army officer's outlook on large social and political problems. He has no sympathy for the Bolshe-

(Continued on page 16)

ART NOTES AND EVENTS

By KANAIYALAL VAKIL

Marmaduke Pickthall—Friend Of Art—"Svadeshi" Passes Away—Rare Experiment—Rarer Outlook—The Bombay Art Society Justifies—Its Obstructive Destiny—An Encyclopaedic "Discourse"—Sir Radhakrishnan Finds—Excellent Company—And, New Job—"Many Others From America And Elsewhere!"

Marmaduke Pickthall was more than a journalist. He was a commentator on and seeker of values of life, not merely a recorder of events and affairs. His India was adjusted to a horizon wider than its geographic perspective. Consequently, he attempted to bring to political and religious as well as cultural problems of India the outlook he had cultivated in his interpretation of the Near East.

Not "Oriental"

Mysticism.

If he was helping Indians, he was helping them as a progressive intellectual, not as an orthodox purveyor of "Oriental" mysticism. If he was helping the European community in India, he was helping it from a point of view of life worlds remote from the environment where the Europeans in India often find themselves. Consequently, it was not at all surprising that his interest in art led him to view the work of the School of Art as of more than departmental interest.

Adjusted To The Times

He was of the very few who felt convinced that the School of Art had failed if it failed to meet the needs of the times and aspirations of the age which stirred the daily life of the people.

Not An Easy

Legacy

His appointment as editor of the "Chronicle" almost coincided with the new regime which was initiated with the arrival of Capt. Gladstone Solomon as Principal of the School of Art. Capt. Gladstone Solomon when he commenced work had not by any chance obtained an easy legacy of fame and glory from his predecessor. In fact the columns of the "Chronicle" of those days were assigned, quite justifiably, to the condemnation of the policy of the School which had for two decades and more neglected Indian art.

Not A Warm

Welcome

When I first met Capt. Gladstone Solomon it was with a definite prejudice, justifiable of course, against the School and all that it then stood for. Mr. Pickthall's enthusiasm for the School was thus naturally responded to not entirely warmly. There was another reason why I had mental reservations about the new Principal. I had not known exactly



Mr. Montagu Norman, Governor of the Bank of England, inspects the exhibits at the second annual exhibition of works by members of the Bank of England Arts Society.



Students of the Goklibai High School—Ville Parle, executing a Garba Dance.

what he had accomplished or was attempting to accomplish when he arrived here during my absence in Europe.

Mr. Pickthall's Help

It was left to Mr. Pickthall to assure us that the new Principal, as Capt. Gladstone Solomon was then, was not only not hostile but positively in active sympathy with national aspirations in art. Mr. Pickthall was, thus, one of the very few who used his friendship for rescuing the School from sterile departmentalism and attuning it nearer to popular aspirations.

Sad News

The news of Mr. Pickthall's death is sad news for artists in Western India. Some of us had hoped to create in London with his friendly interest and influence, a better atmosphere than the one that has hitherto, for obvious reasons, remained apathetic towards the claims of the artists on

this side of the country. For he was one of the very few in London who had realised that India was outside the nightmare, museum-piece, country which the retired and the pension consuming community conjure up for their own benefit and amusement. It was not to be.

"Svadeshi"

No More?

The passing of "Svadeshi," the oasis in the desert tract around Flora Fountain, is another of the mournful events. The shop had been launched with rare courage and a rarer outlook. Its short career had created a very helpful and, for some, lasting impression of the infinite scope and potentialities which a systematic exploitation of Indian designs, colour and pattern initiated by the "Svadeshi" would have ensured.

Will It Be

Wasted

Are the experience, thought and

attention so zealously offered by enlightened women to the working out of the "Svadeshi" all destined to be wasted? Or is there an agency which can utilize them for some permanent assistance to art home-crafts, some far-sighted agency which could see in the pioneering work of the "Svadeshi" something more tangibly helpful than morbid sentimentality?

The Bombay Art Society

The Bombay Art Society has fulfilled its destiny as an obstructive institution. The resignations from the Managing Committee of Rev. Arland, the President of the Society, of Messrs Jayakar and Francis Low as well as of Lady Beaumont are instructive comment, sufficiently instructive to need, at this moment, no further comment. And, Mr. C. Gerard has declined the honour of being co-opted.

An Encyclopaedic "Discourse"

At an informal meeting of the Municipal Corporation Atiya Begum "explained the elaborate plan" of the Arts Academy in an encyclopaedic "discourse." Incidentally, of course, she is reported to have observed that "the necessity of urging an institution of this kind will be foolish." Atiya Begum, therefore, appealed the Corporation to "nourish and cherish the priceless heritage of India for real upliftment of the country at large."

The proposed Academy is to "belong to the municipality" to be "run by Sir Radhakrishnan, Mr. Fyze Rahman, herself and many others from America and elsewhere."

Sir Radhakrishnan's

New Job

Sir Radhakrishnan is, certainly, in excellent company. Only one is eager to know what exactly would be the departments of the lofty Academy "run" by him. Sir Radhakrishnan cannot surely "run" the education of Muslim girls, nor the "Ladies Club," nor music, nor "art handicrafts." Perhaps, he could manage to "run" the "Children's Area," or may be the boat house and swimming pools or "illustrated discourses for cultural advancement." But it does not seem this would be the right temptation for Sir Radhakrishnan. May be the "many others from America and elsewhere" opened the prospect of international fraternity for him!

Campaign Against Cancer

Report Of Imperial Cancer Research Fund ... Evolution Of Theoretical Knowledge ... A Classic Dictum Of Ewing ... Japanese Pioneers In Tar-Painting Experiments ... Transplantation And Filtrability ... Wanted: Experiments ... On Animals

"The demonstration by experiment of the local origin of tumours, and the proof that the disease is confined to the affected cells and is not spread by contact and infection within the body, confirmed the conclusions reached by the morbid anatomists during the later decades of the nineteenth century and justified the operative practices of the best surgeons who aimed at the complete removal of a tumour as early as possible," states Dr. Gye in the course of his report which has been noticed in the columns last week.

KNOWLEDGE & THERAPY

The observation emphasises the importance of this stage in the line of progressive development

ORIGIN OF "BOOM"

To coin a new word and to have it come into general use is a very considerable achievement. The St. Louis Globe-Democrat is therefore entitled to boast as it has been doing that a member of its staff had such a feat to his credit.

In 1878 that newspaper published an article in which the word "boom" was applied to the movement to make U. S. Grant president again. It had never before been employed in that sense. Soon afterwards people were talking of stock market, real estate and other booms. The term is now so familiar that most people must be surprised to learn it was added to the language less than sixty years ago.

The Post-Democrat's claim has been recognized by the American dictionaries. The editor of one of them, the Century, quotes this extract from a letter sent to him by the man who wrote the article, J. B. McCullagh:

"I cannot explain how I came to use it, except that, while on gunboats on the Mississippi River during the war, I used to hear the pilots say of the river, when rising rapidly and overflowing its banks, that it (the river) was booming. The idea I wished to convey was that the Grant movement was rising—swelling, etc. The word seemed to be a good one to the ear, and I kept it up, it was generally adopted about a year afterward, I used it as a noun after a while, and spoke of the Grant boom. It is doubtful whether booming, as used by pilots, derives from the sound made by the river or from the sudden rise following the breaking up of a boom."

Mr. McCullagh's inspiration certainly enriched the English tongue. The word is most expressive and present-day newspaper writers must wonder how they could convey to their readers the idea that it carries, if it were not available. Coining of this kind deserves encouragement. Language like everything else can stand plenty of development.

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in experimental cancer research and it could be adequately grasped if we reminded ourselves of the fact, that despite the very considerable progress made in cancer therapy, its present-day position and actual ability are due to the knowledge gained about the nature and behaviour of the cancer cell. The accumulation and sifting of this knowledge with a view to evolve a theory that could lead to the solution of the 'mystery' of cancer incidence and the remarkable and still unknown process of cell-proliferation peculiar to it, is the task of all cancer research. The earlier knowledge of the pathological aspects of cancer did help the surgical procedure that, despite the preferential employment of irradiation, continues to be useful in several forms of cancer. The earlier treatment with cantary and the use of mustard gas were based alike on the theory supported by the research carried on during this period.

EWING'S DICTUM

Dr. Gye quotes the words of James Ewing, the distinguished American pathologist:—"The secret of malignancy seems still to remain enshrouded in the obscu-

rities of intracellular life, where it will probably long remain." No scientist of the present time has made a greater contribution to the most valuable theoretical knowledge of the malignant cell and although Dr. Gye believes that "when 'all' the facts which have been accumulated are taken into consideration we have no need to believe that the theoretical problems of cancer are insoluble," the validity of Ewing's dictum continues to receive general recognition. The Report refers further to Bashford's draft scheme of 1902 and to the pioneering work of the Japanese investigators, Amagiwa and Itchikawa who pursued research along the lines of that scheme and demonstrated, in 1915, how cancer could be produced by painting an animal with tar. This opened up a new field of research and Prof. Kennaway perfected his chemical substances with carcinogenic properties "some of which are related chemically to the sterols which are normal constituents of the body."

FUTURE OF RESEARCH

The Report sums up the two aspects of the cancer problem: "First that which deals with the

conversion of a normal cell into a malignant cell (by tar, pure chemical compounds, parasitic worms, radiant heat, X-rays, etc.); and secondly, that which deals with the properties of the malignant cell itself, seeking an explanation of its power to proliferate indefinitely." It describes the research carried on to cover this field and begun with the work of Peyton Rous of the Rockefeller Institute in 1915 who demonstrated how the spindle-celled sarcoma of the domestic fowl could be propagated with cell-free filtrates and these findings have established the existence of 'a group of tumours caused by intracellular agents which have properties indistinguishable from the viruses.' The question now arises about the neoplastic nature of these filtrable tumours and whether there was not a difference in the nature of avian and mammalian tumours. The question, although settled in favour of Rous' theory after it was satisfactorily demonstrated and supported by findings of other investigators, still raises doubt and the Report sums up with the observation: "One of the pressing tasks of cancer research is the study of tumours of animals."



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Birth Control Is As Old As The Race

Modern Contraceptives Promote Health

(BY LT.-COL. S. S. SOKHEY, I.M.S.)

The Society for the Study and Promotion of Family Hygiene in organising the Women's Free Welfare Clinic is attempting to meet an urgent need of the working class population of Bombay. For the working-class-mother frequent pregnancies are too expensive and too ruinous a luxury. She must keep herself physically fit to be able to feed herself by her labour. Too frequent pregnancies are a grave source of ill-health. Further, poor ignorant workers do keenly feel the pathos of bringing into the world children who are predestined to starve. They do not want to add either to their own misery or to that of their children, but they feel helpless in the matter. It is sometimes asserted that poor workers count children as additional help in eking out the family budget. This is true only in a very limited sense, and that too in the case of the rural workers. The urban workers and especially the industrial workers do realise that an excessive number of children is an unpleasant liability rather than an asset. The workers under these conditions do desire to limit their families.

AS OLD AS THE RACE

The desire and need of birth-control, it seems, is as old as the human race. All societies have employed some means or others of achieving the desired population control. Dr. Hime's recent intensive researches into the history of birth-control have brought to light the fact that contraceptive methods of some type or other have been in use for thousands of years. Ebers Papyrus dated 1550 B.C. shows that the Egyptians made use of a plant which produced a spermicidal agent similar to that employed in modern clinics. Similarly the Greek, Sanskrit, Persian, Chinese, Hebrew and Arabic sources reveal that every great culture has had some knowledge of birth-control. In their medical encyclopaedias, the greatest physicians of all times have described contraceptive techniques. The greatest account of technique on record before that of Knowlton (1932) was written by a Greek physician, Soranos, in the second century.

Most of the methods generally available till the era of the intensified scientific inquiry have, in the absence of the necessary knowledge of the Physiology of Reproduction been largely ineffective and very often dangerous to the health of woman. Other ways and means that did successfully limit the size of the family were downright brutal. It is common knowledge that infanticide is practised in India to this day, and history shows this practice was not unknown in other parts of the world. Abortion by crude introduction of foreign bodies into the womb is still killing women by the thousands the world over, in Asia as well as in Europe and America.

MODERN METHODS SAFE AND EFFECTIVE

Modern scientific studies have placed in our hands safe and reliable methods of birth-control. The well-to-do people of Bombay have easy access to the knowledge of these scientific methods, but to the poorer classes this knowledge is still not available and they continue to practise ineffective and very harmful methods, thereby undermining their health. Let no one delude himself into believing that birth-control is not

widely attempted at present in Bombay or elsewhere in India—only the methods commonly used are both ineffective and injurious. The Association, therefore, by organising this clinic is not trying to propagate a new idea, it merely wishes to disseminate scientific knowledge, so that safe and effective modern methods of birth-control may replace the undesirable ones now in use especially among the poorer working classes of Bombay.

In the light of what I have said, the birth-control movement and the activities of this Association take on a very different significance to that sought to be given to it by some comfortably placed people to whom life means a very different proposition to what it means to the poor. The issue is whether we should let people continue to attempt, through ignorance, to solve a very real problem by means of dangerous and cruel methods or whether we should place modern knowledge at their disposal to enable them to achieve their aspiration to improve their own existence and that of their children by using safe and sane methods. The injurious nature of the commonly used methods and even their futility does not seem to deter people from using them. People's need, their anxiety to relieve their misery, is so great that they are willing to take deadly risks. In view of this the least that must be done is to help them to use safe methods.

BIRTH-CONTROL A NECESSITY

The necessity of birth-control is obvious and urgent both from the economic and from the health points of view. The poverty of India is extreme; already millions exist below the level of animals. Further, rapid additions to the population which are taking place cannot but lead India to greater depths of degradation. Over-population is a pressing problem. Unless it receives adequate and immediate attention, it will always stand in the way of all schemes devised to secure the economic betterment of the people. There is no immediate prospect of increasing the means of subsistence. There is no possibility



Lt. Col. S. S. Sokhey, M.D., I.M.S.

of large emigration from the country. The only possible course, then, is to restrict the increase of the population. It is by far the better plan to achieve this restriction by deliberate human planning than to await on famines and pestilences.

INDIAN CONDITIONS

FAVOURABLE

The principle indigenous religions are not at logger-heads with science. There are no tenets in these religions that prohibit the use of any contraceptives whatsoever. This is a very lucky circumstance, because religious barriers are too wasteful of effort to tackle. There is another very favourable condition. There are no laws which bar the dissemination of contraceptive knowledge. One can be reasonably sure none will be passed, because most of the anti-birth control laws elsewhere were born of religious prejudices. We have still another advantage. We are taking up the matter at a time when our knowledge of contraceptives is in an advanced state. We have at our disposal methods which are effective, perfectly harmless and reasonably inexpensive, perhaps not inexpensive enough for our requirements. People are used to

the idea of birth-control and can be expected to give up their injurious methods for safer and saner methods. Every count is in our favour, all that is required is a serious effort to democratise the knowledge.

Dissemination of the knowledge of contraceptives will benefit India in many ways. First of all by halting the rapid increase of population it will allow the means of subsistence to catch up, and thereby prevent further deterioration of the people.

Secondly contraceptives by permitting proper spacing of pregnancies will safeguard the health of the mothers and succeeding generations. The rate of maternal mortality from child-bearing is appallingly high in this country. This is due partly to serious damage to health from repeated pregnancies at short intervals and partly to resorting to injurious methods of terminating unwanted pregnancies.

Thirdly, birth-control will enable parents to have just the number of children they feel they can bring up decently. This will improve the quality of the population, increase the standards of living and better still deplete the reservoir of unskilled labour, which is the main factor in keeping wages low. It has been noticed "the long-run tendency of birth-control is to raise the wages of labour".

Fourthly, birth-control by proper spacing of births, and reducing the total number per family, will lower death-rate. It is well-known that death-rate increases as the number of children born in a family increase. An alarmingly high percentage of children born in India die during the first year of life. By using contraceptive knowledge, such loss of life can be reduced and even eliminated altogether. It is far better to have two or three children with good health, than to bring into the world 10 or 12 only to find that most of them die during the very first year of existence.

CONTRACEPTIVES PROMOTE

HEALTH

Advantages of the use of suitable contraceptives are obvious, but many people are not clear about their effectiveness. The me-

(Continued on page 15)



From the Bharat Nidhi during his flying visit to Poona, presided over the flag consecration ceremony on the grounds of the Reay Market. Photo to the right shows him at the ceremony, while that to the left shows him at the "Lokshakti" Press, along with Mr. Jawdekar, Editor of "Lokshakti".

Workers In America For India's Freedom

nised as a man with truly revolutionary spirit and soon he came to play an important role in the Russian political drama as one of the lieutenants of Lenin. Roy's active deliberations in influential labour circles in America, did much to expose the true hardships and sufferings of the Indian toiler. Roy, besides possessing unique qualities of an orator and prolific writer, is a great scholar and a linguist. His mastery of different languages such as German, French, Mexican, and Chinese besides Russian and English gave him a wealth of personal knowledge and insight into human nature thus making him instrumental in the modern upheavals both in Mexico, and China.

SUDHINDRA BOSE AND
NIHAL SINGH

Tireless in their energy and with a facility of pen which few people are gifted with Dr. Sudhindra Bose, and Mr. Nihal Singh have contributed voluminously to both Indian and American publications for nearly two decades. Their study and interpretation of American life and habits and thoughts to Indians and of Indian culture and civilization to the Americans in the light of modern political changes have done much to bring about a friendly relation between both the countries.

As a professor of political science and Oriental philosophy at the University of Iowa and the author of one or two most illuminating books on India, Dr. Bose is in a position to mould the thoughts of the younger generation of American politicians and economists.

Mr. Nihal Singh, however, with his intimate knowledge of world diplomats, dictators and rulers, foremost statesmen and international celebrities and with his remarkably delectable style, has put the case for India forcibly before the intelligent readers of the English-speaking world.

RAJA MAHENDRA PRATAP

Raja Mahendra Pratap born of royal lineage, like Buddha, renounced the idle leisure and comforts of a luxurious home and has during and since the War travelled ceaselessly both on the continent, America and Asia on his mission of world brotherhood and love. He is preaching the gospel of our ancient sages. The gospel of universal love and fellowship in politics as well as in ordinary daily life. He has established many branches during his travels with the Headquarters in Tokyo, Japan. A school for technical education and in small crafts and trades was founded by him at Brindaban and until recently turned out useful citizens able to make independent livelihood. Supported solely from his large donations and bequests it stood as a monument and a tribute of his love for his people.

SYED HUSSEIN

Mr. Syed Hussein already baptised in the fires of Freedom in India, an able journalist and a convincing debater well-armed with Indian statistics, is right on the heels of many Britishers who travel in America lecturing on "England's Mission in India", "The White Man's Burden", "Prosperous India under British Rule", etc. Syed Hussein is right on their chase and makes it "too hot" for them if ever they dare to accept his challenge.

Mufti Mahomed Sadique of the Ahmadiya Movement, a great Persian, Arabic and Urdu scholar, well-versed in the Quran and comparative theology has been

indefatigable in his efforts to spread the gospel of Islam. Though of advanced years his youthful energy has helped to build up a large following in many parts of western and southern States of the United States. A few mosques, mostly small and improvised, dot the industrial cities with thick coloured population.

Besides about half a dozen or so of the Swamis connected actively with an equal number of Vedanta centres in the big American cities, there are nearly a score, if not more, of independent preachers and lecturers, psychologists and occultists who travel from coast to coast and city to city. Some of them wear the orange robes of a sadhu and others the tip top latest style clothes.

Swami Yogananda with a liberal university education, with his long flowing hair, round cherubby face, with his simple and becoming robes of a yogi has a large following. Many of them are authors, scientists, doctors, physical culturists, vocalists, dancers, bankers and industrial magnets. He publishes a monthly magazine called "East and West." He has a large library and office buildings on a beautiful and sloping hill in the neighbourhood of Los Angeles.

Late Yogi Rama, with his smiling face and clean-shaven head, demonstrated his yogic asanas explaining their great benefits for body and mind. He expounded in his imperfect English many of the yogic practices and mysticism. He offered to his students in his private classes, what he termed "The Three Mystic Keys" for Peace, Plenty and Poise.

Dr. Thind, with his venerable long beard, coloured turban and a smooth flow of language, sound arguments and simple reasoning, created in his admirers the conviction of his psychic powers. He was like Swami Yogananda a good speaker, a practical psychologist. He also can count hundreds of students for his system of self-development throughout the country.

MR. MAZUMDAR

As a poet of no mean worth Mr. H. M. Mazumdar has won praise in many art and literary centres throughout the country. Speaking mostly to young men and women in churches, colleges, university societies and private clubs of the social elite, Mr. Mazumdar would weave into story form the charms of the Indian sunset, the starry canopy, and the sombre night as only a poet could. The languorous enchantment of the full moon, the scorching blaze of the mid-day sun with the cawing of the lonely crow, the proud peacock strutting in the shaded yard in idle leisure, the Indian farmer toiling with his worn-out oxen the whole day long, the country-maid drudging along with her earthen pot, the village blacksmith breaking the deathlike monotony of the noon by his hammer-beats on the anvil, the royal palace of gone glory, the thatched hut of the humble labourer, the breaking bullock cart and the modern horseless carriage none escaped his notice. Old or modern, crude, crass or cultured-things, animate or inanimate, with his word imagery poet Mazumdar would make them live once again before your very eyes.

DHAN GOPAL MUKHERJEE

Dhan Gopal Mukherjee is the author of a "A Son of Mother

India answers" which was timely written in response to "Mother India" by Miss Katherine Mayo. The work of our young patriots was not in vain for though they laboured in various fields they woke up the true and liberty-loving Americans to know the truth about India.

AMERICAN FRIENDS OF INDIA.

Men like Dr. J. T. Sunderland, author of the proscribed "India in Bondage", who had been in India, and others like Rev. Dr. John Haynes Holmes of the Community Church of New York, Rabi Stephen K. Wise, the spiritual head of the rich and influential Jewish community in the U. S., and many political celebrities like Dr. Senator Copeland, Governor Smith of New York, Mayor Thompson of Chicago, all men of rank and position with public opinion behind them, came forth boldly to champion the cause of India.

Manly P. Hall, a widely travelled and deeply read man from California, himself a great philosopher, educationist and social reformer, is a sincere admirer of Gandhiji and the philosophy of non-violence. He pleaded the cause of struggling India. He spoke on various political, social and educational subjects all in terms of philosophy and needed reform. In his programme he included such subjects as "Gandhi the Saint who strayed into Politics", "India the Cradle of Civilization".

The repeated visits and the work of our poet Rabindranath Tagore, and poetess Sarojini Naidu to enlist public sympathy from the United States and support for a general Indian Renaissance need no mention. Add to this the continued and subtle influence of the late Mrs. Annie Besant as a world Theosophist. Her disciple, Krishna Murti, and a host of other Theosophists who did much to evoke a chord of deep reverence towards this ancient land of the great sages. Both Mrs. Besant, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and a number of Indian lady students and travellers did much to dispel the many wrong notions Americans had of Indian womanhood. Late Miss Jane Addams of Hull House fame, a woman who dedicated her whole life to social service among the poor and lowly, a champion of women's equal rights, is but one of the many who have given ready and unstinted support to Indian women visitors in America.

RECENT VISITORS

During the last four or five years the lectures and travels of Mr. V. J. Patel, of Mr. Shaikat Ali, Mr. Harin Chattopadhyaya, Hon. Mr. Srinivasa Sastri, Mr. K. Natarajan of the "Indian Social Reformer", visits of H.H. the Aga Khan, besides a number of other tourists, businessmen and educationists in milder national lime-light have done much to put various shades of Indian political opinion before the American public.

Kalidasa's "Shakuntala", "Clay Cart" and many modern plays of India's modern Kalidasa. Tagore are often enacted by Indian students before appreciative and large audiences in many University centres. The Indian students use many opportunities in Y. M. C. A. S. in Foreign Students' Clubs, in Missionary Conferences, in Sunday sermons, in social gatherings and occasionally in radio

broadcasts to educate American public opinion in favour of a liberated India. This then amply proves the growing consciousness of duty among Indians abroad.

The showing—though restricted—of such films as "The Light of Asia" and "Noor Jehan" have done much to credit India. The exhibition by Indian merchants of Indian arts, of crafts and handicrafts, of curious antiques and bric-a-brac, rich shawls, laces and silks, embroidery, rugs and carpets of many colours and designs; wood and metal carvings, engravings, and relief work alike tend to heighten the glory of Hindustan.

"GOING INDIAN"

However trivial may seem the role of many of the permanent Indian domiciles—such as doctors, dentists, engineers, and mechanics, small manufacturers or vendors of perfumes and incense and herb remedies or the proprietors of a grocery shop, a restaurant, a barber shop or a billiard parlor or even the humble labourers on farm or factory, all have unconsciously conspired to create a fair name for the land of their birth.

Even the warm reception accorded to Udayashankar and his musical troupe, as well as general American appreciation of Oriental art, thought and culture go to show that Americans are unconsciously "going Indian". The surprising spread of Hindu ideas on life, birth and death—with the Yogic cult and lore ever on the increase in the remotest hamlet tends only to prove what a vast scope yet awaits the true India Missionary to work for the redemption of the glory of ancient civilization.

So far I have introduced the workers in America for India's freedom but in my next article I shall deal with the "American Attitude toward India."

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A PAGE ABOUT WOMEN

WOMAN IS MAKING CHINA AIR-MINDED

Active head of China's military air bureau is a Wellesley College graduate, Soong Mei-Ling better known to the world as the wife of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek, premier and virtual dictator of China.

As director of the bureau, Mme. Chiang Kai-Shek is directly responsible for building an air force worthy of name, purchasing airplanes and fighting equipment, mapping out and constructing a system of military air fields, and directing the propaganda which seeks to make every good Chinese citizen air-minded.

She has flown from one end of the country to the other, transacting political business for her husband. When he has been occupied in the interior fighting communist bandits, she has kept an eye on affairs of state at the capital.

GIRL EXCELS CLEOPATRA

Cleopatra took baths in milk and a Broadway chorus girl took a bath in champagne, all of which is as nothing, residents say, to what one Peterborough girl took a bath in.

In a hurry to get that Saturday night rite attended to, with insufficient water in the automatic heater, she hastened downstairs and discovered two large kettles steaming merrily on the kitchen stove.

She took them upstairs, poured them into the water already in the tub, sprinkled in some bath salts and then got in.

The mixture felt strangely sticky. It would.

Downstairs her father was yelling that someone had lifted his two kettles of maple syrup.

GOLDEN WEDDING GIFT OF £20,000

To celebrate his golden wedding, Mr. E. W. Meyerstein, the philanthropist, has given another £20,000 to Middlesex Hospital.

His donations to Middlesex Hospital before totalled over £258,000. He has also given large sums to other institutions, and is known as the "Fair godfather" of hospitals.

Death Sentence On Mother Of Five Had No Money To Feed Her Twin Babies

With tears streaming down her face, a 26-year-old mother heard herself at the Old Bailey sentenced to death in small week.

She had to be assisted from the dock by wardresses.

The woman was Gladys Amelia Varley, of Snargate Street, Dover, who was found guilty of the murder of one of her five-month-old twins. It was alleged that both twins were murdered, but only one case was gone into.

When arrested she had told the police that she had no money to buy food for the babies, and the police found in her room only a piece of bread and a farthing.

The jury added to their verdict the strongest possible recommendation to mercy, and Mr. Justice Finlay said it would be forwarded to the Home Secretary. "I know," he added, "that it will receive the most anxious consideration."

Mr. Fulton, prosecuting, said that shortly before Christmas Mrs. Varley went to live at Elizabeth Street, Dover, with the twins and another little girl named Joyce, aged 18 months.

"No Money For Food"

Up to January 25 she received relief, and she was then told that she must go into the institution. She did not do so, but took a room in Snargate Street at 7s. a week.

She told the people there that she had one child, and she arrived with the girl Joyce. From that date the twins were not seen.

Inquiries were made and on March 13 Mrs. Varley told the police, "I have got no money to feed them with. The relief people refuse to give me any. Mrs. Wilson (her landlady) gave Joyce food, but the other two—well they died."

The police found the bodies of the twins in a suitcase. One had a piece of ribbon round his neck and the other a piece of woollen cord.

Evidence was given that Mrs. Varley had two other children.

Married At 17

Charles Edward Ratcliffe, relieving officer, spoke of payments of 15s. a week to Mrs. Varley and her five children. She told him that she was receiving 10s. from the father of Joyce, who was also the father of the twins.

Mr. B. H. Waddy (defending): He is a member of the Air Force, who went to the Sudan on service shortly before the death of the twins?—Yes.

Mr. Ratcliffe agreed that if Mrs. Varley and her children had gone into the Dover institution they would have been sent to Lincolnshire where her husband lived before he joined the army.

Mr. Waddy: She would know no one in Lincolnshire?—That is so.

Mr. Ratcliffe added that Mrs. Varley was married in 1927, when she was 17.

A Farthing And No Food

Detective Sergeant Dalton, of Dover, said that at Mrs. Varley's room in Snargate Street the only food he found was one piece of bread, and all the money Mrs. Varley had was one farthing. Her

MARRIED TO SAVE BACHELOR TAX

Claiming that her husband only married her to avoid paying the bachelor tax, Signora Matilde Ronco, wife of a farmer, successfully pleaded for the annulment of her marriage before the Turin courts.

"He preferred his cattle to me," she told the judge, "and on our wedding night he slept in the cowshed. We have not spent five minutes alone together."

Italian bachelors pay a tax ranging up to £6 a year.

Pat was lucky; he was only knocked down, slightly hurt when caught in an explosion, mistaken for a thief and clubbed by a policeman, and finally landing in a hospital when a pavement brick hit him. "Where does the luck come in?" asked a friend. "Faith," exclaimed Pat, "aint it alive yet?"

uncle and grandfather both committed suicide.

Mr. Waddy addressing the jury, said: "It would perhaps have been better had Mrs. Varley gone into the Dover institution. But what would that have meant? Owing to the state of our law—you may think it a cruel and wicked law—this unhappy woman would have been transported to a work-house where she knew absolutely no one."—News Chronicle.

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Poet And Philosopher Of India

S. K. Ratcliffe, writes in "Manchester Guardian":—

India possesses one great writer, and only one, who has attained world renown. He is a man of extraordinary range—poet and dramatist, novelist, essayist, critic, political thinker, social reformer, religious teacher and leader, practical educationist, a lifelong preacher. His career, with its sudden attainment, when just past fifty, of European fame, makes one of the most astonishing of contemporary stories.

Rabindranath Tagore was born in Calcutta on May 6, 1861. Early in 1912 his jubilee was celebrated in his native city with the tempestuous fervour characteristic of Bengal. So far as I am aware there was no reflection of this event in the English press. Tagore was the poet of Bengal, and at that time nothing more. Yet within a few short months his name was widely known here and in the United States. He came to England that summer. Mr. W. B. Yeats presided over a remarkable dinner in his honour, and the following year, to the amazement of the world, he received the award of the Nobel Prize for literature. In prose and verse he had been wonderfully prolific, but he had written entirely in Bengali, a language which had no literature before the nineteenth century. When Europe began to acclaim him he was acclaimed as the author of a single small volume, 'Gitanjali' (Song Offerings), a collection of reflective lyrics, exquisitely rendered by himself into rhythmical English prose. Just before he handed the manuscript to Sir William Rothenstein, who passed it on to Mr. Yeats, I asked him, why he had never translated any of his poems or dramas. He gave me two reasons, first, that the rhythm of Bengali was impossibly remote from that of a European language, and, secondly, that his own English was feeble and therefore he would not presume to try.

Within a year from that date the volume by which he introduced himself to the West was in almost every library and—ironically enough—had conquered so large a public that not a few of the critics, in England and the United States alike, who had been proud to share in the discovery of a great poet turned against him and began a campaign of depreciation that was later carried far

AFTER THE NOBEL PRIZE

'Gitanjali' and the Nobel Prize, however, had together established Tagore's reputation in the English-speaking world. After the war he was advanced, by reason of his various activities and the extraordinary welcome accorded to his spiritual philosophy, into membership of the always small group of public men whose sayings and doings are always news. In the United States, where the

Rabindranath Tagore Survives Horoscope Prediction

interest in him was greater than had been aroused by any other representative of Oriental thought, he broke into an attack upon American life, no less caustic than the criticism he was accustomed to pour out upon the Hindu social system—and that is saying a good deal. In 1921 he travelled through Germany and Scandinavia and was received with overwhelming enthusiasm. The lec-

ture—a startling conclusion to recall after the passage of fifteen unparalleled years.

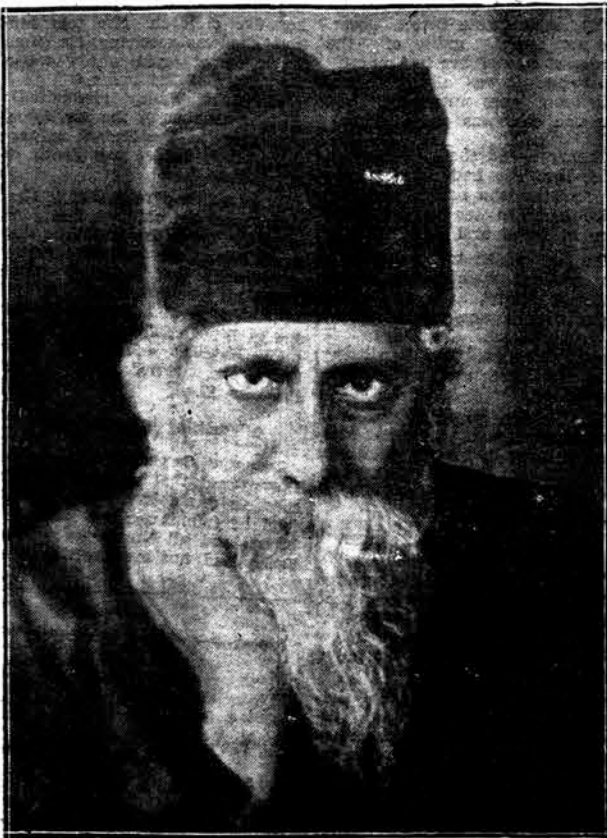
TAGORE IN INDIA

Meanwhile, in his own country the name of Rabindranath Tagore had been associated with an admirable and original experiment in education and with more than one dramatic incident in the

East and West. Santiniketan, as his friends know, has not been able on its wider plan to fulfil the founder's splendid dream. But it is a unique foundation, embodying at least one conception of that cultural interchange in which alone we may be assured lies the hope of reconciliation between India and the West.

We touch a subject of varied controversy in the second aspect of Dr. Tagore's activity since his emergence into world fame—his relation to Indian nationalism. There was a short period in the first decade of the century when the poet came out from his study and his garden to take the lead of insurgent young Bengal against Lord Curzon's policy. Tagore's great name acted like magic, his meetings overflowed, and there can be no doubt that the poet enjoyed the revelation of his power on the platform. But he quickly realised that political agitation must be fatal to his creative genius and withdrew. The tragedy of Amritsar in 1919 brought him out again. In a letter to the Viceroy, which resounded over the earth, he expressed his abhorrence over the enormity of the measures taken by the Government in the Punjab, and with deference and regret begged the Viceroy to relieve him of the knighthood conferred upon him four years earlier. India drew the inevitable inference that the national poet was now inescapably the political prophet, the companion of Gandhi in the new campaign of non-co-operation and civil disobedience. But that was not so and could not be. Poet and Mahatma met to confer without result. They conducted a written debate on non-co-operation and revealed themselves as irreconcilable in idea and programme, though mutually reverential.

Tagore is deeply convinced that East and West cannot exist in antagonism. A large number of his books are, of course, accessible in translation. Some few he composed in English, but these comprise only a small portion of his enormous production. He is one of the most fecund of modern writers and one of the most versatile. He has been at work for sixty years, and for almost that length of time his songs (there are at least 1,500 of them) have been the common possession of his own people. But since his language is known to very few outside Bengal we must take the value of both poems and plays mainly on trust. One Englishman only, so far as I know, has gone through the entire amazing corpus—his accomplished biographer, Dr. Edward Thompson. To him many years ago Tagore made a positive prediction. His horoscope, he said, disclosed that he must die at 63. To-day's anniversary comes as a triumphant modern comment on a traditional craft.



Rabindranath Tagore.

ture halls were crowded; his books were devoured in English and German—as later in Italian, which is perhaps better than either as a medium for Bengali. The only conclusion one could come to during these German and Italian journeys was that the war-ravaged peoples of Europe were hungering for some conception of life which gave the lie direct to the worship of violence and brute

campaign of Indian nationalism, which Gandhi had transformed into a crusade. As long ago as 1900 the poet had established on his ancestral estate at Bolpur a school for boys, designed to reproduce the lost principles of the old Indian education. This was a venture on a modest scale until 1921, when Dr. Tagore resolved to expand it into an institute of higher learning a university of

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Birth Control Is As Old As The Race

(Continued from page 11)

Methods now recommended by responsible clinics, have been tried over a long period of time and are well established. It is true that they do need a modicum of intelligence for their proper use, and where this has been forthcoming successful results have amounted to as high as 97 per cent.

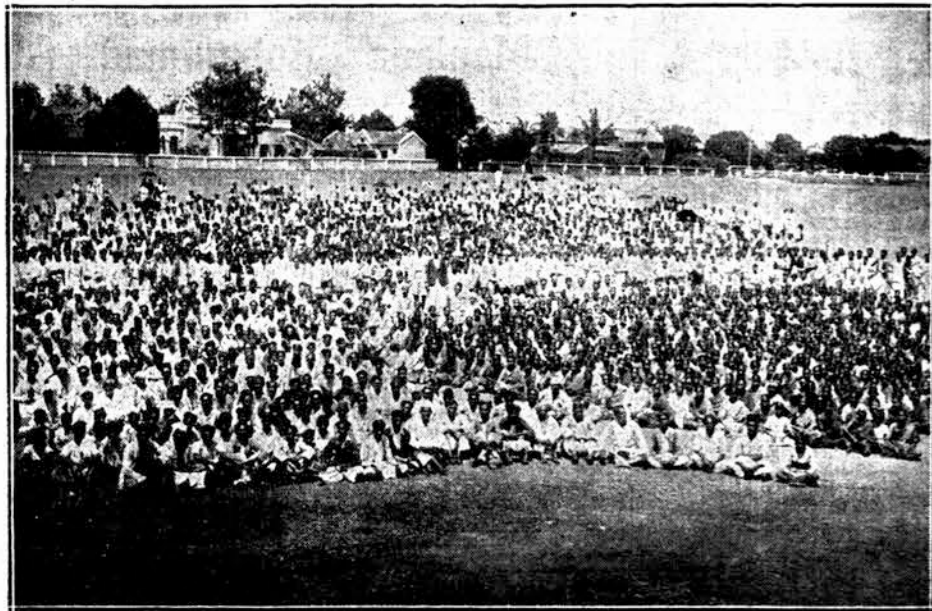
Another question is often asked. Do modern contraceptives induce permanent sterility? This question must be answered in the clearest possible negative. Scientific contraceptives prevent conception only when they are actually used, they do not exercise any permanent effect.

Those who have a theological axe to grind are continually raising the bogey of risk of injury to health from the use of contraceptives. There is no truth in this assertion whatever. On the contrary the use of contraceptives is positively beneficial. You do not have to examine any medical case-records to see the correctness of this observation. A moment's consideration of the question will make the point clear. A woman can conceive at as short intervals as 12 months or even less. If a woman gave birth to five children in five years, you can well imagine the shattered state of health of the mother and the poor physique of the children so born. Against this imagine a woman who spaces her child births by four year periods and gives birth to five children in 20 years. Other conditions being equal this woman would enjoy perfect health and so would her children. In addition this mother will be able to give more time to the proper bringing up of each individual child.

SPECIOUS OBJECTIONS

Celebrate priests cannot be expected to know of the trials and travails of a woman's existence. But they owe it to themselves and to the people who respect them and look up to them for guidance that they should inform themselves of the subject and not propagate such an obvious inaccuracy as that of contraceptives injuring mental and physical health.

The use of contraceptives, I have shown, is an imperative necessity for India; modern clinical contraceptives are effective and perfectly safe; they not only do not injure health, but actually promote it. Why then do some educated people oppose their use even though they have no religious prejudices? I can best explain this by giving illustrative examples of the type of objections raised. The other day, the Medical Relief Committee of the Municipal Corporation did me the courtesy of permitting me to talk to them on the subject of contraceptives. I was asked a large number of questions. These questions gave me a great deal of insight into the minds of the opponents of contraceptives. One of the questions asked was:—Would not women specially of the poor classes run a serious risk of infecting themselves by the self-introduction of contraceptives without taking any aseptic precautions? The questions sounds very impressive, but does so only because it ignores the fact that these women do already use primitive contraceptives or abortifacients which are far from clean in any sense of the term, and, further, that the contraceptives which modern clinics recommend for self-use are prepared under the strictest hygienic conditions possible and antiseptics are incorporated in them which render the possibility of infection extremely remote. The questioner should have been glad and should have



The workers of the Tobacco Manufacturing Co., of India, Ltd., Bangalore, have been on strike for the past fortnight and more. Photo shows a gathering of the strikers, among whom are over 600 women.

welcomed the introduction of modern contraceptives because they would eliminate the very risk which exercised his mind so much.

Some others objected to the dissemination of the knowledge of contraceptives on the grounds of morality. They asserted that it would enable those who were set on unregulated sex indulgence to follow their bent at will. This objection is somewhat specious. But it gains its plausibility through ignoring the fact that contraceptive knowledge and devices are already freely available to the well-to-do in Bombay, and since the subject under discussion was the dissemination of this knowledge to the poor, the objection meant either that the poor were peculiarly and exclusively responsible for maintaining the standards of morality or that the poor were peculiarly susceptible to immorality. This begged the whole question of morality, but quite callously ignored the dire need of the poor people to improve their lot through the use of contraceptives. All this seems like finding excuses for resisting the introduction of something new.

A heap of other objections raised in were of a similar nature. Man has always objected to change without considering whether the change concerned was desirable or otherwise. He has developed from the cave-man stage to the stage of an enlightened citizen of Bombay, and this has involved persistent change and cataclysmic change, but man has never given in to change readily, much less deliberately introducing it himself. Man has not yet realised that he acquired sufficient knowledge to give him control over the world he lives in and that he is now literally the master of his own destiny. Instead of making use of this knowledge to make this world fit to live in, he is still fighting in the last ditch against being separated from his misery and wretchedness. Man still insists on hugging his chains to which he has become accustomed rather than setting himself as free now that he has the power to do so.

OPENING OF CLINICS

The Society for the Study and Promotion of Family Hygiene has set itself the task of 'democratizing knowledge' of contraceptives and of other sex matters of vital importance to the well-being of

the people of India. With this end in view, the Society during its short existence—it was founded in December last year—has already some achievements to its credit. It has given a course of lectures on Family Hygiene. This course was attended by over 40 students. It has trained some doctors and nurses in the technique of modern contraceptives. Research on contraceptives has been organised under Prof. Khanolkar. And the Clinic is a further development of its activities. The clinic will give advice and contraceptive material free to the poor working classes. It is quite a small beginning but the Society hopes more clinics will grow up to adequately serve the needs of the whole of Bombay.

In this connection I cannot but draw attention, to the fact

that the very best places for disseminating this knowledge are the excellent and numerous maternity hospitals which the Corporation runs itself or lets to run. To these Maternity Hospitals come the very women who need the contraceptive advice. These women have established their 'bonafides' by bearing children which will convince even the extreme purist in morality. Women who for the sake of their own health and the health of the children they have just given birth to must be taught to space their next pregnancy sufficiently far away to permit themselves to recuperate fully and to enable themselves to give adequate time for bringing up the child.

(The above are extracts from Lt.-Col. Sokhey's speech at the opening of the Woman's Welfare Clinic in Bombay.)

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IT MUST DO GOOD TO MOTHERS & BABIES

BOOKS AND THEIR WRITERS (Contd.)

SOME NOVELS

(Continued from page 8)

something vital and real out of life. Marten falls in love with Pan Nicholls a famous musical comedy star and discovers her inability after marriage to matrimony and a sort of suburban tidiness of mind and a security from which the old irresponsible gaiety and adventure are for ever absent. Her divorce and subsequent meeting with a man who is an artist at heart are incidents in a story in which the main interest centres around the manner in which it is told. Miss Margessen has an uncanny perception of human nature. She has written a book which one would like to read and to keep and to recommend without any misgiving to a discerning friend.

H. C. V.

THE GREEN LION, by Francis Hackett; Ivor Nicholson and Watson.

'Man was conceived in Sin and born of Sin' has been since times immemorial the guiding principle of the code of morals of many of the Roman Catholic sects and especially of the Jesuits. The latter are depicted by the author in all their vivid colours. A nephew of a Parnellite (Protestant) Editor passes through all the stages of preparation for the 'world' in a Jesuit institution for four years and in the end is considered unfit to the task. The Green Lion of the youth of Ireland chafes under the ban on all sex matters and the methods of confession of the Jesuits. And honest doubts assail the youth who ultimately decides to sail to the United States in company of a cousin sister of his who pooh-poohs all conceptions of morality of the Jesuitical institution where only as the last instructions, before leaving it, the youth are warned against the evils of prostitution that is such a great temptation to the novices in a broad world.

This is a novel of the days of Parnellite Ireland. But it treats not of the politics of Ireland except in so far as the opposition of the Roman Catholic sections to the Irish Home Rule Movement was concerned and that too incidentally.

BOOKS RECEIVED

The Ottawa Agreement and India, by D. R. Gadgil (Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Poona).

Archaeological History of Iran, by Ernest Herzfeld (Oxford University Press) Price 7s. 6d.

Progressive Japan, by C. L. Nayar (Ram Krishna & Sons, Lahore).

Three Plays, by Clifford Odets (Victor Gollancz) price 7s. 6d.

George the Third, by J. D. Griffith Davies (Ivor Nicholson) price 2s.

Kings of Merry England, by Philip Lindsay (Ivor Nicholson) price 18s.

The Future of Colonies, by Leonard Barnes (The Hogarth Press).

The League and Abyssinia, by Leonard Woolf (The Hogarth Press).

Leo Tolstoy on Socialism (The Hogarth Press).

Some Studies in Technical Education on the Continent, by C. H. Vora (Principal, Kala Bhavan, Baroda).

Soya Bean, by Prof. D. D. Kanga, Adyar, Madras.

The Law College Magazine.

The Green Lion, by Francis Hackett (Ivor Nicholson) price 7s. 6d.

Srapidano Sandes, (Gu) Prasthan Office, Ahmedabad.

Poetry Of The Late Maulana Muhammad Ali

KALAM-E-JAUHAR, Published by the Maktaba-e-Jamea, Qaraul Bagh, Delhi. Crown 8vo. Pp. 140. Annas 8.

The book under review is the most complete collection of the poetry of the late Maulana Muhammad Ali whose "nom-de-plume" was "Jauhar." He was a pupil of "Dagh", the last greatest lyric poet of the Urdu language. He did not compose much, but whatever he composed, was mostly the result of the external circumstances, viz., the great soul-stirring events through which the world of Islam passed during the last three or four decades. He never wrote off-hand but only when "thoughts too deep for tears" overcame him. His poetry was thus free from the "conventional lies" of our conventional poets about which Hall complained so bitterly.

The language of his poetry is chaste and concise and free from cumbersome or complex constructions. And since the thoughts

spring directly from the inner depths of his heart, the couplets assume the complexion of naturalness. The elegy on the death of Raji Ghulam Husain is the best illustration of the point under discussion.

Maulavi Abdul Majid Daryabadi, editor of the "Siddiq", and a very old friend and admirer of the late Maulana Muhammad Ali, writes a lengthy but very interesting and impressive introduction to this collection. A lengthy letter of the late Maulana has also been reproduced for the benefit of the readers, and it is very valuable indeed since it throws considerable light on how he composed poetry.

We hope that the admirers of Jauhar's poetry will not fail to possess a copy of this latest edition which is far superior to the first edition in general get-up. Maulana Muhammad Ali's photograph also graces this edition.

A WAR MEMOIR

(Continued from page 8)

viks in Russia; and his ideas about India might have done credit to a statesman of the Stone Age. He seems to have dabbled in Yoga—as an exercise in self-control; but has no use for "its mystical jargon." He has unreserved condemnation for Mr. Montagu for having introduced Dry Rot in the Indian administration; and his system of Dyarchy he somewhere describes as rank anarchy. On the other hand, he is equally unsparing about the military efficiency of British officers and the British system in general in this country. Take the following morsel. "There followed a Divisional Exercise, without troops, and a Divisional Signal Exercise, without signals, at which the Army Commander was present. This again was followed by Artillery concentration without guns,—the whole lasting for three weeks.

"The Army Commander again appeared for the latter: the distance he travelled on each occasion from Poona and back again was 600 miles. These feats having been accomplished, we all went to Poona for a war game—another 600 miles. The war game was an armoured force pitted against an ordinary army (which was us) who had no possible means of defending ourselves against it. However the Armoured Force was so badly commanded that we were able to bring its activities to naught. India is mad; but I believe that the answer is "Travelling Allowance." (p. 445-6.)

This, it may be added, is an extract from communications received by the author from officers in India; but they are given with so much obvious appreciation, that the writer may not unjustly be credited with sharing and endorsing the views of his correspondents. Badly as things were managed at the War Office, "anyhow, whatever our training was worth, it was one up on that in India" says Fuller; and then adds these communications by way of evidence in support of his view. It is refreshing to have such eminent British authority to describe the true motives and real intentions of British higher officialdom in this country.—"Travelling Allowance,"—especially when we hear endless eulogiums from the highest quarters about the selfless devotion to public duty of

the British officer, civil or military, in this country. He is here for the utmost that he can "get out of this country; and we have the authority of innumerable Fullers and Shirrases,—though perhaps unconsciously,—to entertain this belief,—not to speak of our own appreciation of their concrete achievements and the money return asked for the same.

Of the technical portion of the work, a lay reader is, of course, unable to say anything of his own knowledge. But studying the statistics given of the results of the battle of Cambrai, when the tank began really to operate at all properly; and contrasting the same with the horrible carnage at Passchendaele; or merely considering the theoretical calculations, as given on pp. 293-4 of these Memoirs, we cannot but endorse the main thesis of General Fuller,—the more so as that view seems to be in accord with the conclusions of a political chief like Lloyd George, or a military critic like Liddle Hart.

K. T. SHAH.

A HISTORY OF ISLAM

"TARIKH-E-ISLAM", By Barkatullah Faruqi. Islamia Kutubkhana, 8-9, Bhendi Bazar, Bombay 3, Crown 8vo. Pp. 80. Annas 4.

This little book has been written for the Muslim students of the Primary Schools. It gives, in the beginning, a short sketch of the life of the Prophet together with all the important events of his life, including the wars which were forced upon early Muslims by the non-Muslims of Arabia. The information is couched in simple language and whenever difficult words have been used, their meanings have been explained in the margin. At the end of the book important events of the caliphate of the first four Caliphs of Islam have been narrated in a way so as not to be offensive to any Muslim community. The addition of several maps and illustrations have considerably increased the utility of the book. The general get-up is quite upto the mark.

The book is welcome since it comes from the pen of a person who is the headmaster of a Municipal Urdu School in Bombay.

SHABNAM.

A KASHMIRI SAGA

(Continued from page 8)

are equally if not more informative for interpreting the social, art and cultural heritage of India than the codified text-books and priestly sermons and rituals that have hitherto served to be their mainstay. A couplet from Kallidas' "Kumar Sambhava," and a glimpse of the "Siva-Parvati" marriage carved at Elephanta are a more vivid picture of the times than the laboured deductions from the "Silpa-Sastras." Kalhana's landscape, the graphic pictures of his surroundings, have the charm native to the land of poetry and dream visions of beauty.

Social Environment And Problems

The "Raja Tarangini", as perhaps the one historic documents in Sanskrit precisely dated, is therefore, an invaluable sociological and historic material. The fastidious and almost exhaustive annotations and comments which Syt. Pandit has attached as foot notes are a scholarly contribution which enhances what would otherwise have been easily condemned as only conjectural. There is evidence in "Raja Tarangini" to suggest that women were actively engaged in the political shaping of their country. The age of Kalhana's "Raja Tarangini" was an age that was not tainted with serfdom or "purdah" for women. The queen shared the throne with King. The relations between the Church and the State, national policy in finance, currency, taxation, civil and constitutional law, are seen in "Raja Tarangini" with almost a modern flavour. And, traces, however, remote of what in Kalhana's immortal work we now feel to be essentially modern problems—the cause celebre—hunger-strike, inter-caste marriage, corruption of public servants which "Raja Tarangini" depicts might well form streamer headlines of a daily newspaper.

Human Drama

But "Raja Tarangini" is neither so academic, nor so sensational as these analogies would apparently suggest. It is a human document, in every sense of that term. And, if it contains pictures of the Kashmiri surrounding it contains as well, dramatic incidents of Kashmiri women and men, incidents that speak to us in a manner vernacular simple and intimate.

Well Illustrated

Not the least important feature of the book, besides the scholarly appendices and the index, are the illustrations. The painting from the Patna museum reproduced in colour, the photographs of ancient inscriptions, or architectural fragments and sculpture are an indispensable supplement and commentary to the work of Kalhana, indispensable because the poet-historian was, as Syt. Pandit observes, "a keen archaeologist, a lover of art, and sculpture and of the ancient temples and monuments of his country." Kalhana, as a historian, reveals, as he adds, the tendency "toward humanistic" studies and towards art rather than towards economic life." History, according to Kalhana would appear to be, "not something to learn about but something to make," Syt. Pandit remarks, "people live and understand life."

Syt. Pandit ends his "invitation" to "Raja Tarangini" with a rather striking and provocative, although necessary, conclusion. "The religion of a people is," he concludes, "a matter of geography while their national characteristics and social and moral developments are due to their history."

KANAIYALAL VAKIL.

Swaraj, Life-and-Death Question

RAILWAY BRIDGE BOMBED

Serious Sequel To Heavy
Jap Reinforcement In
North China

TIENSIN, May 30.
There has been a serious sequel to the heavy Japanese troop reinforcement in North China.

Despite utmost Chinese precautions to prevent anti-Japanese demonstration, the railway bridge between Tientsin and Tangku was bombed, holding up the Japanese reinforcements.

The Japanese launched a vigorous investigation and placed the Chinese railway officials at Tangku and Tientsin under the surveillance of the Japanese military.

The Japanese troops prevented a breakdown gang from going to the scene of the bombing. They rushed a machine-gun squad to the spot and took flashlight photographs of the track.

SUSPICION FALLS ON CHINESE STUDENTS

An official statement issued by the Japanese authorities refers to the recent Chinese students' demonstrations and expresses suspicion that the outrage had been committed by "a certain group." It adds that any act creating disturbances will destroy Chinese-Japanese friendship in connection with which the Japanese military authorities are carefully devising measures in performance of their duty.—Reuter.

ANOTHER PRETEXT FOR JAPAN?

Bombing Incident May Lead
To Direct Action In
N. China

SHANGHAI, May 30.
Apprehension has been aroused by the bombing incident of the railway bridge between Tientsin and Tangku which held up the Japanese reinforcements.

While the Japanese claim that the troop train was damaged, Chinese sources display no knowledge of this and are suspicious regarding authorship of the incident. They recall the Mukden Incident, preceding the Manchuria affair, and fear that the Japanese military authorities will make the bombing a pretext for direct action in North China.—Reuter.

Fascist Cabinet To Meet

ROME, May 30.
A Cabinet meeting to-day at 10 a.m. will discuss "many important questions." An important political statement will be possible at the conclusion of the meeting.—Reuter.

"STAY IN" STRIKE IN FRANCE

PARIS, May 29.
An agreement has been reached between the workers and the director of the Renault Works.

Forty-five factories, employing 80,000 hands, have been affected by the strike, but the Renault Agreement, it is considered, precludes the end of the trouble.

The Agreement followed numerous talks between members of the Government, the future Premier Leon Blum, and M. Jouhaux, leader of the Workers' Federation.—Reuter.

Congress President On Its Ideal

"Control Of Own Affairs &
Pleasing Of People, The
Real Masters"

Exhortation To Prove At Elections What Congress
Really Is

LAHORE, May 30.
Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru paid a visit this morning to Jhaman, a village 29 miles from Lahore, where he was presented with an address and a purse.

Long before his arrival, thousands of peasants including a large number of ladies gathered for his 'darshan' and to hear him.

CONGRESS IDEAL

Panditji spoke on the Congress ideal of "Swaraj," which never meant replacement of the White by Brown Bureaucracy. The question of "Swaraj" was the question of life and death with Indians. Swaraj meant power to control India's own affairs. In Swaraj Government people would select their own representatives to carry on administration and the present system of appointing administrators from beyond the seas would cease. Under the present system of Government every Government servant tried to please his superiors but in Swaraj Government every servant would try to please the people, their real masters.

WILL INDIANS RISE TO OCCASION?

The new Constitution, said Panditji, would cement the chain of India's subjection.

Speaking of elections, Panditji remarked: "Government would do their best to defeat Congress at polls. Therefore strenuous efforts should be made to come out successful. And of course I should expect my countrymen to prove what Congress really is."

Panditji then left for Gujranwala by car to attend the Political Conference there.—United Press.

PRESIDENT IN GUJRANWALA

Thousands Gather To
Welcome Him

GUJRANWALA, May 30.
Though scheduled earlier Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru arrived here at about noon. Thousands of people from all over the district gathered at the station to welcome the Congress President.

The city bazar was decorated handsomely, and the route of the procession arranged to be taken cut with the President, was covered over with canvas in order to protect the processionists from the sun. All arrangements for the procession were made, but to the disappointment of the huge crowd the taking out of the procession had to be abandoned at

midday on account of intense heat.

Panditji then proceeded to the place where he is staying. The huge gathering dispersed only when Panditji appeared on the balcony of the building for giving them a 'darshan'.—United Press.

CONGRESS PRESIDENT TO TOUR U. P.

ALLAHABAD, May 30.
It has been arranged that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will begin to tour in the United Provinces just after the close of the Political Conference at Unao.

The programme of the tour will be drawn at Unao in consultation with the Congress workers of the Province. The object of the tour is said to be twofold: implementing the relevant parts of the Lucknow resolutions and preparing the ground for the forthcoming elections.—United Press.

DEVELOPMENT OF ABYSSINIA

Special Fund To Finance
Public Works

ROME, May 30.
The creation of a special fund with the initial capital of 100 million lire, to finance public works in Abyssinia was the most striking item emerging from a three-hour meeting of the Cabinet. The decree says that the capital will be provided by the issue of shares in Italian and also Foreign currencies, which indicates the possibility of foreign borrowing for the development of Abyssinia.—Reuter.

(INDIANS vs. CAMBRIDGE
UNIVERSITY: Page 32).

'QUAKE SHOCK AGAIN

Assam And Bengal Towns
Experience Moderate
Tremors

CALCUTTA, May 30.
An earthquake shock of moderate intensity was recorded by the Alipore Seismograph at 1-15 this afternoon.

Reports of similar tremors have been received from Shillong and Siliguri in Assam, and several other North Bengal towns as also from Murshidabad in West Bengal.

The epicentral region is believed to be somewhere in North Assam.—United Press.

JAPAN DEMANDS INQUIRY

Allegation Of Murder Of
Officer Against Br.
Soldier

PEIPING, May 30.
The Japanese authorities demanded that the British Embassy should promptly investigate the murder of a Japanese officer, Mr. Kisaju Sasaki, found fatally injured outside a cabaret on Tuesday.

The Japanese allege that Mr. Sasaki has been killed by a British soldier.—Reuter.

NEGUS' LONDON RESIDENCE

Will Stay As Guest Of
Sir Elly Kadoorie

LONDON, May 29.
The Ethiopian Legation states that the Negus, who is due in London on Wednesday, will be the guest of Sir Elly Kadoorie whose house is situated in Princes Gate, a few doors from the Legation, from where he will maintain a close touch with Sir Elly Kadoorie who is at present in China.—Reuter.

BR. NAVY ENTERTAINS NEGUS

Cocktail Party Aboard
"Hood" At Gibraltar

(SPECIAL CABLE)
GIBRALTAR, May 30.
The Negus was entertained by the British Navy here to-day. He was entertained to a cocktail party aboard the "Hood." Afterwards he lunched on the flagship "Rodney" with Admiral Backhouse and took tea in the afternoon with Admiral Phipps, Superintendent of Gibraltar.

Why Negus Visits Europe

GIBRALTAR, May 30.
Negus, questioned by Reuter, regarding his future plans, replied: "We are visiting Europe to defend Ethiopian rights with all legal and possible means."—Reuter.

INTERVIEW WITH SUBHAS

Sarat Chandra Gets Per-
mission From Govt.

KURSEONG, May 30.
Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose arrived here this morning from Calcutta. It is reliably learnt that he had applied to the Bengal Government and had got permission to interview Subhas Babu at present detained in home-internment at his own house at Giddapahar.

It will be recalled that the two brothers met last on the occasion of their father's death in December, 1934. At that time, Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose also was a State prisoner under Regulation III.—United Press.

(Other Reuter's Cab's on
Pages 19 & 32).

TABULATED ADLETS ONE Anna Per Word Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

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8. MATRIMONIAL

Wanted a suitable Brahmin match for a most accomplished and educated Gaur Brahmin girl aged 15. only daughter of a very big landlord, Jagirdar and Rajah possessing a very good estate. Boy must be handsome, well-educated and between 16 and 22 years, belonging to a very high and respectable family of an estate or state, etc. Other Brahmins of high class can also correspond. Box No. 215, Federal Advertisers, 139, Meadows Street, Fort, 2nd Floor. (6259).

Educated, cultured, rich Maharashtrian from high family, aged 27, wants to marry a cultured, educated Maharashtrian girl of high family. No caste restrictions. Apply with photos, correspondence strictly confidential. Apply Box 6237, "Bombay Chronicle".

12. TO BE LET.

Andheri, Murazbanabad Road, 88-A. Bungalow, westerly facing spacious first floor, accommodation to sub-let. Apply Navajbai Maneckji Contractor, 8, Nowroji Vakil Street, Grant Road. (6253).

31. MOTOR CARS FOR SALE.

A Motor Car for Sale in good condition. Write Box No. 6248, "Bombay Chronicle".

44. MEDICAL.

Royal Homoeo Institute, Delhi, Grants L.D.Sc. and M.B.H. Diplomas in Dentistry and Homoeopathy respectively. Prospectus free. Cures Piles, Fistula, Prolapsus Ani, Literature free. (6090).

Fits. If not cured by thousands of remedies, blood does not stop flowing from them, you wish lifelong cure within 3 days. See personally C. V. Salayawala, Piles Specialist, corner, Dadiseth Agiyari Lane, Kalbadevi, Bombay. (6093).

49. HOMOEOPATHY

The City Homoeopathic Medical College (Dr. E. D'Silva Road, opp. B. B. Station, Dadar), gives regular and scientific Homoeopathic training. Three years' course. Prominent Homoeopathic and Allopathic staff. New session begins 15th June, 1936. For prospectus and admission apply to the Registrar. (6252).

50. PATENT MEDICINES

"Tono!"—The Super Tonic unrivalled Restorative for Lost Manhood, and youth's Follies. V. P. Rs. 3-8, Post Free. Apply Post Box 2535, Bombay. (6239).

56. EDUCATIONAL

Wanted candidates to qualify as Engineers, Overseers, through Postal instruction. British India Technical College, Sukkur, (Sind). (6092)

58. BOOKS & PERIODICALS.

King Co., Cheapest House. Photos and Pictures Mounted and framed. Fashion-books, Children's-Annals, English-Newspapers, Radio-Magazines, Dictionaries, Stationery, Lending-Library, Near West-End Watch Co., Fort, Bombay. (6254).

Any subject. Send us your list of wants. New books received every week from Europe and America. Catalogues sent free. New Book Co., 190, Hornby Road, Bombay I. (3217)

87. ASTROLOGERS.

Send Time and Date of Birth or writing letter. One year reading Re. 1. Five years Rs. 2-8-0. Extensive Rs. 8. Testimonials highest. The Sanjivi Astral Works. P. O. Kasim Kota, Vizag. Dt. (6128).

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE.

All kinds of Sewing Threads, Buttons, Wools, Needles and Tailoring Materials can be had at moderate prices. Mofussil orders sent by V. P. P., A Kamruddin Sons 49 Nagdevi Street, Bombay. (R6195).

LINLITHGOW'S NEW MOVE

Viceroy To Inspect Simla Secretariat On Monday

(From Our Correspondent).
SIMLA, May 30.

Considerable excitement is visible in official circles in Simla over the news which trickled out to-day, regarding the Viceroy's intention to inspect the Secretariat Offices from Monday onwards. Never since the time of Lord Curzon,—though I have some recollection of Lord Irwin having visited the Secretariat once or twice,—has any Viceroy cared to visit the Secretariat to meet the Officers and their assistants at work.

There are likely to be more shocks to the Secretariat;—that is how the Simla public has received the news of the Viceroy's latest move though the lower ranks in the Secretariat appear delighted that the Viceroy will personally see their work and examine the working of the Secretariat, it would be interesting to watch the reactions in the higher ranks, for it is quite possible that this Viceregal descent into the Secretariat may not be quite to the liking of certain heads who have hitherto lorded over their departments without any sort of control from outside. Fortunately, I see no signs now of such apprehensions.

It is evidently the object of the Viceroy to gain personal knowledge of the working of the Secretariat and also to get into personal touch with the staff. As he has considerable administrative experience, having served in England as a Civil Lord of the Admiralty Board and Chairman of many committees, he can speak with some authority on the subject of the Secretariat Procedure Organisation, the report on which is now before the Government. It is not unlikely that this experiment may develop later into a practice, now followed by certain Provincial Governors—of attending the Secretariat daily for two or three hours. As at present arranged, the Viceroy visits the Foreign and Political Department on Monday

AJMER CONGRESS COMMITTEE

To Inquire Into Condition Of Peasantry

AJMER, May 29.

The Working Committee of the Provincial Congress Committee met last evening and passed several resolutions.

A resolution fixed June 27 next for the election of three members to the A. I. C. C., and another appointed Mr. Shankerlal as the Returning Officer for the election of 20 more members to the Provincial Congress Committee by June 19 next.

The Committee also appointed an Agrarian Committee with Messrs. Gokul Lal Arawa, Bishambar Nath Bhargava, Balkrishna Kaul, Haribhau Upadhyaya and Bhai Kotwal to inquire into the conditions of the peasants and suggest ways and means for amelioration of their conditions.

A Committee was appointed to consider the report of the Congress on mass contact. Another Committee with Mr. Bisheshwar Nath Bhargava as convenor was formed to suggest necessary amendments in the Congress Constitution.

The Committee also arranged for organising new Congress Committees in the province.—United Press

SUPER TAMIL TALKIE

SUNDAY 31st MAY
at 10-30 a.m. morning

LOTUS PICTURES, LTD.

present

ORIGINAL "SARANGADHARA"

Featuring:

SANGITHA VIDWAN
SRINIVASAN

T. M. SARADAMBAL

BEST SOUND
RECORDING

Every word rings like a Rupee

Rare dances of the troupe
of Miss AZURI

at your favourite Theatre.

PLAZA



KOHINOOR DADAR B.B.

Daily at 5-15, 8 & 10-30
Matinee at 2-30 on Sat. & Sun.

THE DARLING OF THE SCREEN. SHIRLEY TEMPLE

In her happiest picture, full of
laughter and romance

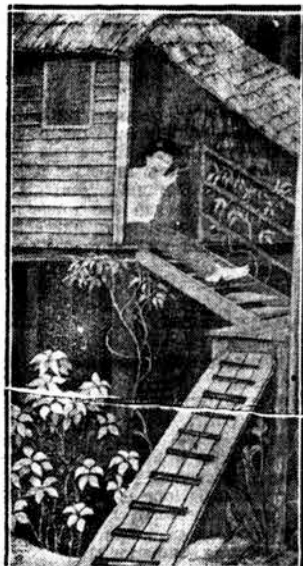
"CURLY TOP"

A Fox Picture At

PLAZA

To-night and To-morrow
3-30, 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.

Buses For The Suburbs



Sjt. Roy's Painting "Burmese Maiden".



Sjt. J. Roy from Calcutta, who is now in Bombay.

RAIN FOR 96 HOURS

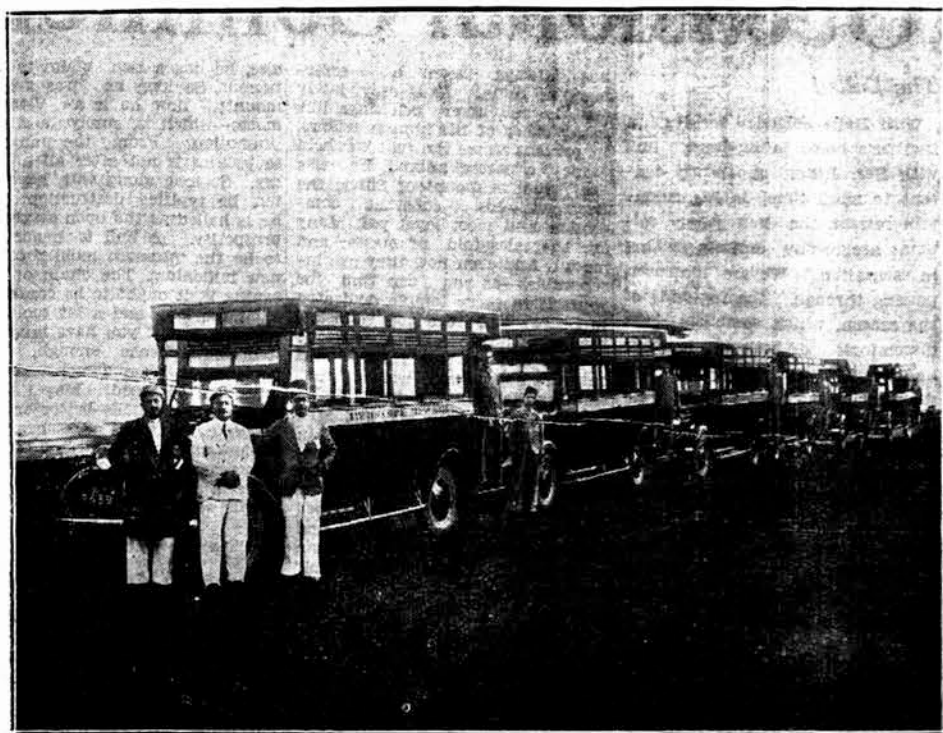
Calcutta Expert Fears Flood Will Come

CALCUTTA, May 30. Calcutta is experiencing cyclonic weather this noon. The sky is overcast with heavy clouds attended with smart showers. Reports continually pouring in from mofussil districts speak about incessant rainfall for the last 96 hours the worst to suffer being the greater part of East Bengal and lower Assam.

Interviewed by the "United Press," in regard to weather prospects, Dr. S. C. Roy, Meteorologist of Alipore Observatory, opined: "Although the rainfall should now decrease in East Bengal and Assam danger still lies ahead. Heavy floods are feared in the course of the next few days in parts of Assam, Sylhet, Cachhar, Tipperah and contiguous districts in East Bengal when rainfall that had accumulated in Assam Hills during these days find its way to plains down different rivers."

This apprehension is strengthened by the fact that the rivers Jamuna and Brahmaputra are already showing signs of rising.—United Press.

The Working Committee of the National Scout Association Jabalpur has resolved to tour in villages to form a volunteer corps for C. P. Hindi and enlist Congress members.



A fleet of new buses with 25 seats each, are built for the Mahim-Jogeshwari Service. They are modelled on the B.E.S.T. buses and are run by the Central Garage, Bandra.

INDO-JAP. TRADE AGREEMENT REVISION

New Agreement To Be Signed In London

TOKYO, May 30.

It is understood the Japanese Foreign Office has instructed Consul-General Yonezawa at Simla, to negotiate with the Government of India for the revision of the Indo-Japanese Trade Agreement, lapsing on 31st March next. This was followed by a British communication of assent. The new Agreement will be signed in London.—Reuter.

Alleged Shooting Of Recruit

NEW DELHI, May 30.

A sensational shooting took place last night in New Delhi Cantonment in Risala of No. 19 Lancers. It is reported Sawar Daryaw Singh, who was on Sentry Duty in the Headquarters Guard fatally shot Sardar Singh, a recruit, while the latter was sleeping.

It is learnt the Assailant, who wanted to murder one Motiram, a Lance Dafadar who complained against the assailant for untidiness, wrongly fired on Sardar Singh taking him for Motiram.

The assailant is absconding with the rifle and a case under section 302 has been registered against the assailant.—United Press.

COUNCIL OF STATE'S LIFE EXTENDED

SIMLA, May 29.

The period of the continuation of the Council of State has been extended to October 26, 1936.

It may be recalled that Lord Willingdon on the eve of his departure received a deputation from the Council of State and assured a sympathetic consideration of their plea for a further extension of the term of the Council.—United Press.

PROCLAMATION OF CORONATION

(SPECIAL CABLE)
LONDON, May 29.

The proclamation of the King's coronation on May 12, 1937, was read from a scarlet-hung balcony at St. James' Palace, in accordance with the precedent of centuries. The Royal Standard floated from the clock tower as His Majesty was in residence.

The pageantry of the occasion was accorded by officers of the arms and heralds in glittering tabards, the same as were worn in the days of Edward VI and other State functionaries assembled in the balcony, while in the courtyard below the King's Guard of Grenadiers and the band of the Coldstreams were drawn up. After the trumpeters sounded the Fanfare thrice, the Garter King-at-Arms, Sir Gerald Wollaston, read the proclamation, nearly a yard wide, at arms length and concluded the seven minute recital with a ringing "God save the King". The crowd, apparently overawed by the solemnity of the occasion, refrained from cheering. A modern touch was provided by microphones facing Wollaston for the talkie record of the proclamation and loud speakers for the benefit of the crowd.

At the conclusion of the ceremony, a Procession of State was formed including functionaries on horseback, which proceeded to Charing Cross, Temple Bar, and the Royal Exchange where the proclamation was re-delivered.

DISPUTE BETWEEN HEIMWEHRS AND GERMANS

GRAZ (Austria), May 30.

A dispute between the Heimwehren and Germans/ participating in an air race round Austria may have diplomatic consequences. German sight-seers at the flying ground, approached German competitors for autographs. The Heimwehren, excited by the appearance of Prince Starhemberg as a competitor in the race, abused and bullied the German, who promptly retorted. The police intervened, resulting in several people being slightly injured. The Germans decided to withdraw from the race.—Reuter.

WEEKLY VISITS TO SECRETARIAT

Viceroy Wants To Be In Closer Touch With Departments

SIMLA, May 30

It is understood His Excellency the Viceroy will start paying a series of visits to the Secretariat on Monday next.

The intention is that certain of the weekly interviews which His Excellency normally gives to the members of the Council and secretaries to the departments, shall take place in their offices instead of in the Viceroyal Lodge.

This will enable His Excellency to be brought into personal touch with other officers and some of the superior staff of the department and also to secure practical knowledge of the working conditions in the Secretariat and the nature of the existing Secretariat organization.—A. P.

Ban On Meeting At Waterworks, Lahore

LAHORE, May 30.

Notices warning them not to hold a public meeting in the Waterworks Chowk, to-night, on the ground that there is great apprehension of a breach of the public tranquillity, have been served by the Senior Superintendent of Police, on Syed Habib and other office-bearers of the District Ittehad-i-Millat, who had called a public meeting for to-night to consider the Shahidganj situation. Syed Habib was to preside over the meeting.

It may be mentioned that the Waterworks Chowk was the scene of serious rioting in July last.—A. P.

DELHI'S SYMPATHY FOR PALESTINE ARABS

NEW DELHI, May 30.

At a crowded meeting of the local Muslims held yesterday at Jumma Masjid under the presidency of Maulana Ahmed Sayed, Secretary of Jamiat-ul-Ulema, a resolution was adopted expressing strong resentment on the British policy in Palestine and expressing sympathy with the Arabs in their fight for freedom.—United Press.

Occasional Comments By N. J.

The Bulls!

With Haile Selassie seeking a fugitive's home in England, and with Herr Hitler apparently content to mark time in his mountain retreat, the newspaper columns are to-day entirely lacking in "sensational." We are, moreover, passing through the fag-end of the season, which combines the discomforts of both the summer and the monsoon, without the redeeming features of either. Life to-day verily feels "stale, flat and unprofitable." The only occasional comment one feels inclined to make is regarding the advent of the rainy season. One's only longing is for heaven's cooling showers. These dog-days would have been insufferably dull indeed, had it not been for the BULLS!

Colossus

You know the bulls, of course, don't you? Unless you are a Rip Van Winkle. Like a colossus they to-day bestride the narrow world, while I and you, gentle reader, (to continue Casca's homily to Brutus.)—we petty men, walk under their huge legs!—Or almost! They monopolise to-day the public limelight, they are stabled in palaces, and go about in specially fitted motor vans! One opens one's paper of a morning only to find a dissertation on the Bull. If one tunes up his radio, one hears the bellowing of the Bull. If one goes to a picture in the evening, there is again that Bull, majestically stalking on the silver screen! The Bull at last has come into his own, he has scored the bulls-eye alright, to attempt a cheap pun. One almost wishes, providence had made a Bull of oneself.....

At Large

Of course, to be less hysterical and more hysterical the bull

has always been a somebody in India. It is only lately that he fell upon evil days like many other of his human fellows. In ancient times the bull was held to be a sacred animal. He was the favourite mount of Shiva, the Destroyer,—his constant companion and most loyal pal. Many are the tales told of master and mount. And even now they are inseparable—as you can find for yourself in every temple dedicated to Shiva. While the god is inside, the bull's image must always be outside, and no true Hindu will enter the sanctuary without first saluting Nandi, the bull! As a matter of fact both Mr. and Mrs. Bull have taken their place in the Hindu Pantheon, and countless generations of Indians have worshipped them. Even to-day a consecrated bull bears a charmed life; he goes where he wills and how he wills; and every Indian bazar has its own 'God's Bull' roaming at large.

John Bull

In Western history also the bull has been very conspicuous. But to be precise, it was the metaphorical variety, and not the butting, hoofing one with which we are familiar. The exploits of the Papal Bull are; of course, too well-known to be recounted here. The burning of the "Bull" by Martin Luther was an event of crucial importance in European annals. And the various Bulls sent against English sovereigns like Henry VIII and Elizabeth have immensely influenced subsequent English history. The Britisher's favourite nick-name is John Bull, and it is, indeed, appropriate considering that he is the champion beef-eater of the world. The Indian and Englishman thus, both adore the Bull, even if it be from slightly different angles!

Mount To Motto

One must not, therefore, really grudge the Bull, his new-found glory. If he has taken up his quarters at the Viceroy's House, he only deserves it. If he to-day takes precedence of everything

else, he has a rich claim to that honour. So long he was a god's mount; now he is a Viceroy's motto—which is, surely a sort of promotion. From the pantheon to politics is not after all a far cry. So long along with his master, he typified destruction; now he is hailed as the open sesame of prosperity. A bull is henceforth to be the 'promum mobile' of the new millennium. The chain of reasoning is, it ought to be confessed, a bit too long and a bit too complicated. But if you have imagination and patience enough, it will be found to be as demonstrable as an axiom of Euclid. May I try it for you? Good Bull—better breed—bigger cows—more milk—healthier babies—stronger men and women—increased economic production.....and so, to the Millennium! As simple as A. B. C. Isn't it?

Prosperity At Home

It is, however, not any Tom, Dick or Harry of a bull that can aspire to be the harbinger of the New Era. Only pure-bred aristocrats will be picked up for laying the foundation of prosperity. Something of the Nazis' passion for pure Nordic blood is required in selecting the news Messiahs. No garden or field variety please, pure Aryan stock it what is required, so to say. While, therefore, the prosperity of the cultivator might be a distant proposition, the fortunes of breeders, stud-farmers,

and pedigree experts are as good as made up. I should not be at all surprised, indeed, if a few prize bulls are soon imported all the way from England. And a few specialists to run the whole business too. Prosperity, like charity, should after all begin at "home"!

Royal Road

Whatever objections may be raised against the cattle-uplifting scheme (no pun meant!) by evil-eyed critics, it has one sovereign virtue, which cannot be gainsaid. It is, that a bull will henceforth, be a recognised passport to official favours. So long it was a tortuous route, henceforth it will be a royal road to that coveted Raoor-Khan Bahadur-ship! The whole process of the bestowal of honours ought to be simplified now. The appropriate ratio should be easy to arrive at. And the resultant competition between aspirants to honours, in distributing bulls will only accelerate the good work. More Bulls: more honours! more prosperity! And none need be afraid that his philanthropy will be hidden under a bushel, for there are the loyalist papers waiting to give double-column publicity to the good work. As a matter of fact the leading Anglo-Indian paper of Bombay is itself bitten by the new bug, and has let loose two big bulls in the Presidency. So beware of your China-shops, if you have any!

ASTHMA AND ITS TREATMENT

Asthma is a state of affair in the tubes which hinders the exchange of air and as a result the time required for taking in air is short while throwing it out requires longer time.

CAUSES:—Sudden atmospheric changes, dietic derangements, dust and irritating particles in the air, predisposing infections; diseases like Influenza and emotions.

SYMPTOMS:—An attack often commence in the early morning with tightness of the chest, difficulty in breathing, palpitation of the heart, dryness of throat due to coughing throughout night and day, wheezing sounds produced by the chest, inability to lie down, sleepless nights, impaired digestion and constipation.

IMPORTANT:—The asthmatics should completely bear in mind to avoid using the various preparations like Asthma Cures, Stramonium Cigarettes for inhalations as fumes, Ephedrin Tab, Brandy or Country Liquor which give only temporary relief but when constantly used produce harmful effects by irritating the bronchial tubes, producing excessive heat in the body biliousness often lead to bleeding from the nose and lungs by raising the blood pressure. By doing so, the Asthmatics often suffer from pains in the cardiac region, palpitation, tingling and numbness in the hands and feet and loss of sleep.

How to Treat it with Sure and Effective Remedy

Dr. Purohit's SHWASHARI Plain (blue packing) or compound (red packing) are the most powerful medicines.

PUROHIT'S SHWASHARI PLAIN: Should be used in long-standing coughs, Asthma breathlessness, sleepless nights due to severe coughing, early morning coughs, whooping coughs of children, preliminary stage of Phthisis, Influenza and other lung diseases.

PUROHIT'S SHWASHARI COMPOUND: is indicated in all the above conditions associated with enlarged Liver, biliousness, Hyperacidity, Rheumatism and Constipation.

Shwashari can be safely used in Pneumonia, Broncho Pneumonia and Influenza coughs.

AVAILABLE at all chemists and General Stores in 3 oz., 6 oz. and 12 oz. packings for Rs. 2/-, 3/8/-, and Rs. 6/- respectively.

The Larger the Cheaper

By V. P. P. Rs. 3/-, 4/8/- and 7/8/-, for 3, 6 and 12 oz. respectively.

Prepared by:

Dr. PUROHIT'S PHARMACY, Kolhapur.

Bombay Agents:—**ORIENTAL MEDICAL STORES,**
Princess Street, Bombay, 2.

South Africa Agent:—

THE INDO-AFRICAN TRADE AGENCY, Dundee, S. Africa.

BETTER BREEZE at HALF the COST



EFFICIENT
and
ECONOMICAL

An Entirely
INDIAN PRODUCT

Available at All
Dealers

Manufacturers:—
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WORKS, Ltd.,
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SOLE SELLING AGENTS:—

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BOMBAY OFFICE: AJAM BLDG. BALLARD ESTATE

Bombay Distributors:

London Eastern American
Trading Co. | Kumar Electric Equipment Co
Trinity Electric Syndicate. | Sharma Trading Company.
Eastern Electric Light & Power Co. | Crescent Electric Trading Coy.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL

ENGAGEMENTS

To-day.

Hindu: Jeth Sud 11, 1992
Muslim: Rabialaval 9, 1355
Parsi: Adar 28, 1365
Hightide: 9-04 0-23
Lowtide: 2-21 14-32
Sunrise: 6h 1m.
Sunset: 7h 12m.

Bombay Presidency Mahar Conference,
Vincent Road, 5-30 p.m.

B. P. C. C. MEETING

The ordinary May meeting of the
Bombay Provincial Congress Commit-
tee will be held to-day (Sunday) at 6-30
p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ

Mr. B. B. Keskar will conduct the
Weekly Divine Service in the Prar-
thana Mandir, Girgaum, to-day (Sun-
day) at 5-30 p.m.

MADHAV BAUG SANSKRIT PATHASHALA

Shastri Vajinath Luxman Athavale
will conduct a class on "Chhandogya
Upanishad" to-day (Sunday) at 9-25 a.
m. (S.T.) at the Sanskrit Pathashala,
Upper Hall, Madhav Baug, Bombay.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSO- PHISTS

"Sowing and Reaping" will be the
subject of a free public lecture to be
followed by questions and answers at
the hall of the United Lodge of Theo-
sophists, Jehangir Wadia Building, 51,
Esplanade Road, Flora Fountain, to-
day (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m.

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-DAY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

GORDON HARKER
BINNIE HALE

IN A DELIGHTFUL COMEDY

"HYDE PARK CORNER"

A British International Picture

111-112-113-114 Shows at CAPITOL

TO-DAY AT 10 A.M.
and at 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.



CHARLIE CHAPLIN
In His Last Picture
(He will not appear in any
more films!)

MODERN TIMES

with

PAULETTE GODDARD

AMUSEMENTS

OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Modern Times" Daily at
4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Tough Guy" Daily at
5-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Hyde Park Corner"
Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee,
to-day at 4 p.m.
EMPIRE—"Professional Soldier." Time
as usual.
IMPERIAL—"Jeewan Naiya" Daily at
5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-
day at 3 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Dames" Daily at 5-15,
8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day
at 2-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Triya Charitra" Daily
at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee,
to-day at 3 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Miss Frontier Mail"
Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Ma-
tinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Aseed-I-Havis" Daily at
5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-
day at 2-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Dhoop-Chhaon" Daily at
5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-
day at 2-45 p.m.
PATHE—"Desire" Daily at 3-30, 6-30
and 10 p.m.
To-day morning show at 10 a.m.
PLAZA—"Curly Top" Daily at 6-30
and 9-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3-30
p.m.
PALACE—"A Tale of Two Cities."
Time as usual.
REGAL—"The Ghost Goes West" Daily
at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Akkal-no-Bardan." Daily at
5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-
day at 2-30 p.m.
ROYAL OPERA—"Colleen" Daily at
3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Nazar-Ka-Shikar" Da-
ily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee,
to-day at 3-30 p.m.
WEST END—"Dil-Ka-Daku" Time as
usual.
EDWARD—"The Lone Defender." Time
as usual.

Setalvad And Dharampore For Europe

The Maharajah of Dharampore and
Sir Chimanlal Setalvad sailed for
Europe on Saturday afternoon by the
Dollar Line Steamer, "President Mon-
roe."

MYSORE ASSOCIATION

Will celebrate the 53rd birthday of
H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore to-day
(Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the Asso-
ciation premises.

BOMBAY ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY
A lecture will be delivered by Mr.
K. Narayana R. D. of Karsai at Saras-
wati Mandir near Kennedy Bridge to-
day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. Subject
"Nakshatras and their meaning."

ISMAILIA CO-OPERATIVE BANK
Mr. K. L. Punjabi, Registrar of Co-
operative Societies, will lay the founda-
tion stone of the building of the
Ismailia Co-operative Bank Ltd. on
Plot No. 63, Sandhurst Road, East,
Dongri, to-day (Sunday) at 10-15 a.m.
(S.T.)

THANA SCOUTERS' CONFERENCE
Khan Bahadur Sheikh Yakub Vazir
Mahomed, Collector of Thana, will pre-
side over the first session of the Scout-
ers' Conference to be held at Thana
in the Vithalbhai Patel Hall of the
Thana District School Board at 3 p.m.
to-day (Sunday).

PARSI VEGETARIAN AND TEM-
PERANCE SOCIETY
The lectures of the religious teach-
ings of the Zoroastrian religion ex-
plaining the mystic and literary sides
explained in the series of books called
"Nikiz-e-Vendeen" written by Dr.
Framroze S. Chiniwala will begin in
the Parsi Vegetarian and Temperance
Society Hall, Graham Building, Parsi
Bazar Street to-morrow (Monday) at
6-25 p.m. (S.T.).

NORTH KANARA G. S. B. SANGH
Under the auspices of the North
Kanara Gowd Saraswat Brahman Sangh
(Save House, near Majestic Cinema,
Girgaum), Mr. V. P. Varde B.Com.,
Director of the Bombay Provincial Co-
operative Bank, will deliver a lecture
on "Co-operation and the Middle
Class," at 4 p.m. to-day (Sunday). After
the lecture, a musical performance
will be given by Master Yeshwant
Trimbak Parvate, a talented amateur
of eleven years' age.

HINDU WIDOWS' RIGHT

"Nothing Objectionable
Against Proposed Bill",
Says Deshmukh

MOVE FOR REFERENCE TO SELECT COMMITTEE

BOMBAY, May 30.

Dr. Deshmukh has issued the
following statement with regard to
the Hindu Women's Right to
Property Bill.

The principle of the Bill is
unchallenged. Every Hindu has
seen the justice of a measure like
this. The Indian National Con-
gress at the Karachi session had
passed a resolution moved by no
less a person than Mahatma
Gandhi, affirming the equality of
the rights of women and remov-
ing the disqualifications on ac-
count of sex.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the
present President of the Congress
in his recent speech to the ladies
of Bombay, reminded the publi-
c of the resolution. Mahatma
Gandhi, in his personal letter to
me about this Bill, not only ap-
proves of the Bill, but thinks that
the Bill does not go far enough.
All the other friends having the
fullest sympathies while agreeing
with the principle of the Bill
have expressed misgivings on one



Mr. T. J. Mardy Jones, Labour-
ite ex-M. P., who is now on a visit
to India—as Radha, cartoonist,
sees him.

or two points of the Bill. NOTHING OBJECTIONABLE IN BILL.

In the bill there is nothing
which is against the ancient
school of thought of the Hindu
or against Hindu tradition or
culture. Whatever the state of the
Hindu law at the present time as
affected by decisions of the courts
and Privy Council, the old com-
mentators of the Hindu Law al-
lowed the right of property to
(Continued on Page 28)

MONTHLY FLAG SALUTATION

Under the joint auspices of the Bom-
bay Provincial Congress Committee
and the Girgaum District Congress
Committee, the monthly flag salu-
tation ceremony will be performed to-
day (Sunday) at 8 a.m. (S.T.) on Choo-
paty Sands, near Tilak Statue, Mrs.
Sarojini Naidu will unfurl the Nation-
al Flag.

"RIGHT EXERCISE FOR WOMEN"

Under the auspices of the Kaivalya-
dhama Ishwardas Chuntal Yogic
Health Centre, a public lecture for la-
dies, the third of the Summer Series,
will take place to-day (Sunday) at 4-30
p.m. (S.T. sharp), when Dr. V. D.
Merchant (a Retired Civil Surgeon)
will speak on "The Right Exercises
for Women" in Gujarati. All ladies
are cordially invited to attend.

FEAST OF HOLY TRINITY

The Annual Feast of Holy Trinity
takes place to-day (Sunday) at Trin-
dade Church, near Powai Lake, Via
Vikhroli, with two Masses commencing
at 8-30 and 10-30 a.m. respectively,
which will be sung by Mr. Valerian
D'Penha (Choir-Master) and his Or-
chestra. Rev. Father M. Baptista, Vic-
ar of Marol Church will preach.

WORLI NILKANTHESHWAR TEMPLE

Under the auspices of the Worli Nil-
kanteswar Temple Trust, a public
meeting of the members of the Patha-
re Khatiyari Caste belonging to Suryav-
anah and professing Kaundinya Gotra
will be held in the temple of Wagh-
nathswari at Parel at 5 p.m. (S.T.) to-
day (Sunday) 'inter alia' to consider
about the management of the Wagh-
nathswari Temple.

REGAL

DAILY 3 SHOWS:
AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

ROBERT DONAT

—Sensational Star of "THE
COUNT OF MONTE CRISTO"
at his romantic best in—

THE GHOST GOES WEST

Not an old meany ghost
who floats around fright-
ening people..... but an
amusing spook with a
yen for beautiful women
.....and who could
blame him?

Also—

"PLUTO'S JUDGMENT"

All-Colour "Mickey Mouse"!

Adolph Zukor presents
MARLENE DIETRICH
and **GARY COOPER**
in
"Desire"
A Paramount Picture with John Halliday
William Wyler's Directed by Frank Bor-
zage • From a scenario by Hans Saxton
and R. A. Thompson • Produced under the
Personal Supervision of Errol Lauch
Also POPEYE Cartoon.

PATHE To-day 10 a.m., 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
Book EARLY at 41561 or 145555.

ONE SHOWER DOES NOT MAKE MONSOON

Colaba Meteorologist Says Saturday's Rain Due To Storm

BOMBAY, Saturday.
Rain! There was rain in Bombay this morning!! Those few showers for about ten or fifteen minutes at about 8 this morning brought joy to many a person in the city. Everyone welcomed it and the weather prophets who had been saying that Bombay was not to have rain for some days to come, were subjects of some choice comment!!

But many will be surprised to hear from our Meteorologist, Dr. Ramanathan of the Colaba Observatory that the sharp showers in the morning do not indicate the early advent of the monsoon.

Monsoon, has not begun and would not begin for some time to come, he said, though he could not be definite as to the exact date, when one could safely expect to be relieved of the painful prickly heat, which practically every third person in the city has been suffering. The sweltering heat during the last few days has been so terrible that even running of two to three fans does not stop the perspiration. Then what of those who have not got the benefit of fans and have to go about their work in the hot sun.

Dr. Ramanathan told our representative that the monsoon in the West Coast was still weak. According to him, this morning's showers were the direct result of the cyclonic storms in the Bay of Bengal. As the storm died down, there, some of the currents got released and came to the West Coast; and the very welcome showers in the morning here were the result.

While there was only 2 cents rain for the last twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m. this morning, the sharp showers in the morning for about 15 minutes brought in 22 cents of rain all over the city. There was rain not only in the City but in the Suburbs also.

It was a happy sight to see many of those in the streets, when the rain came, deliberately getting themselves drenched. Scores of children who had been suffering from prickly heat were brought out into the open, stripped of all their clothes, just to have a good rain bath. There is a belief—there seems to be great truth in it—that prickly heat disappears immediately after the first showers and particularly when the rain drops fall on the body.

Though the weather was cool for a few minutes, immediately after the rain, the few showers only increased the sweltering heat, more so because of the sky. One was reminded of the Thar desert when one saw thick clouds



(Left) Sir M. Abdur Rahman, accompanied by Lady Rahman and son, sailed for England by Saturday's mail steamer; (right) Mr. Ezra Mir, the well-known film director of Calcutta and Bombay, was also one of the passengers by the mail boat.

passing overhead, without even a drop of rain coming down. It is going to be like this for some time to come. Hot days are not over. Worst few days are still ahead, before Bombay will have its usual torrential rain.

As usual the prices of umbrellas and raincoats have gone up this morning. Believing that monsoon has started in right earnest people rushed to these shops and the proprietors paradoxically enough were by no means forgetting. "Make hay while the sun shines!"

MONSOON CURRENT WEAK

Bombay Will Get Burst Late

POONA, May 30

The Bay Monsoon has been active in Burma while the Arabian Sea branch continues generally weak.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma and the Konkan and local in Assam, Bihar, Berar, and Malabar, while a few falls have occurred in Bengal and East United Provinces.

Temperatures continue appreciably above normal in the North-West Frontier Province and Kashmir.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Mergui 6 inches; Toungoo 3 inches; Kyaukpuy, Akyab, Myitkyina, Jalpaiguri and Darbhanga 2 inches each; Tavoy Minbu 1½ inches and Yamethin 1 inch.

FORECAST

Rainfall will continue widespread in Burma, and occur locally in Assam, Bengal, Bihar, the Konkan and Malabar.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 30-5-1936.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.014 inches.
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 83.6 degrees
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.7 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 91.9 degrees 6.9 (above normal)
Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 81.4 degrees 1.0 (above normal)
Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 75 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. SW
Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 10 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 206 miles
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 22 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (The whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 6
Rainfall in 24 hours 0.02 inches

FISHLOCK'S CENTURY IN EACH INNINGS

LONDON, May 29.

Fishlock was again the saviour of Surrey. For the first time in his career he scored a century in each innings. He played sound and confident cricket without making a single mistake for 165 minutes and hit twelve 4's.

Surrey were 12 for 2 when Fishlock came in. With Holmes he added 114 in 85 minutes for the fifth wicket.—Reuter.

The match between Cambridge University and Yorkshire ended in a draw. Yorks 439 for 4 declared and 149 for 6 declared (Yardley 4 for 45.) Cambridge 260 (Verity 4 for 64) and 84 for 1.

BIG TOTALIZATOR DIVIDEND ON LOVELY ROSA

LONDON, May 29.

The totalizator on Lovely Rosa, the winner of the Oaks paid £9-16-9d. for a win for a two shilling stake, and £2-5-6d. for a place for a two shilling stake.—Reuter.

DEAFNESS!

Partial or total and complicated with other troubles cured radically with easy home treatment. Guaranteed cent. per cent. success. Particulars on request.

Dr. RONTGEN, Saguna, Bengal. (B.B.)

HOTSPRING

The Perfect Heater.

Complete details from:—
W. R. TALWALKAR
Examiner Press Building,
Meadows Street, Bombay.

Makers:—
SHIVAJI WORKS LTD.,
Tikarwadi, (SHOLAPUR)



SILKS are the finest

For quality and design "Indianese" silks are matchless. And they really don't cost more. They are genuinely Indian, being made from Kashmir silk yarns.

CALL AND SEE THEM AT

MIMOSA

145, Esplanade Road, Bombay.



INDIANESE
SOLE SELLING AGENTS: HOHOMULL BROS., (INDIA.)
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE MODERN SCHOOL

FOR BOYS & GIRLS

INFANT, Secondary

Primary Depts.

V. Patel Road.

Sickanagar Bombay 4.

No Admission Fee up to the 15th of June

MODERATE FEES

The school is open to visitors between 8 a.m. and 6-30 p.m. upto the 8th of June.

For Particulars:—

R. N. VAKIL, M.A.,
Principal

A BOMBAY DIARY

By--The Observer

The main topic of discussion today is the advent of the monsoon. Your Bombayman is generally a philosopher where the weather is concerned. That sticky, moist heat is with us most of the year, and one soon realises the futility of grumbling at the clerk of the weather. Grin and bear it, is the motto. The tag-end of the summer, however, snaps the patience of most of us. Verily, we are passing through our dog-days at present. Colombo has had a heavy storm; our weather prophets therefore prophesied the early advent of rains. One took out one's mackintosh and mended its holes. Where is the monsoon, however? The sky is cloudy, laden, dull— which only makes the heat more oppressive, and one's soul thoroughly cheerless. The only thing we have had by way of rains were a few tantalising drops, which vapourised away no sooner than they reached the parched earth. One has not the heart even to grin, much less to bear it. One only scalds, scratches one's pimply epidermis, and feels like cursing at it all!

Perfect Roll Campaign

With the publication of the Order-in-Council, relating to the in-

auguration of the new Constitution as from April first next year, the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has launched its electioneering campaign in right earnest. Nearly a hundred Congress workers had assembled at the Congress House on Wednesday last, to consider how best the campaign should be initiated. It was decided at the meeting to take in hand a perfect-roll propaganda, that is to say, an attempt will be made to enlist every eligible voter. It is notorious that many of us in India have yet to learn the value of the franchise, and even some educated people are unconcerned whether their names have been entered on the electoral names or not. The lists, therefore, are extremely defective, as has been proved more than once. The B. P. C. C. therefore, has wisely decided to look the first things first. This is, indeed, the foundation of future success. A house-to-house visit will be paid by the Congress volunteers to rope in all the potential supporters of the Congress. Our principal newspapers are also doing their best to educate the public by asking them in bold lines every day. "Have you registered yourself as a voter?" The Univer-

sity of Bombay is also understood to have offered to waive its usual fees for providing matriculation certificates. And so the 'Demos' is being slowly awakened from its customary lethargy to do his duty by the country.

Citizens' League

Mr. K. P. Nariman, while he was the Mayor of the City of Bombay, had adumbrated a number of schemes for our civic welfare, among them being those for slum clearance, demolition of dilapidated dwellings, sanitary rounds and extension of literacy. He has just published a statement showing what progress has been achieved so far. It is, indeed, a remarkable tribute to his zeal that he has been able to form a permanent association called the Bombay City Literacy Association for combating illiteracy. The Association will soon be starting literacy centres in the principal Harijan quarters, thanks to the donation of the Corporation. Mr. Nariman now proposes to establish a comprehensive body, to be called "The Citizens' League" to look after our civic welfare. It will have an ambitious programme before it, and its author has appealed for public co-operation in making his new

scheme a success. It is hoped that the League will be formally established before the end of the next month.

Gubernatorial Change

Lord Brabourne, the Governor of Bombay, and Lady Brabourne, left by yesterday's mail-boat for England. Lord Brabourne will be on leave for the next four months. The leave was probably anticipated due to the inauguration of the new Constitution next year, when His Excellency's continued presence will be essential here. Sir Robert Bell, the Home Member, who is appointed as the Acting Governor, took his oath of office yesterday afternoon. The Acting Governor will soon be leaving for Poona, the monsoon seat of the Bombay Government.

Four Anna Taxis

Thanks to the determination shown by the Bombay Taxi Drivers' Union, Bombay will have its four-anna taxis plying as from June 1st. This marks, indeed, a crowning achievement on the part of the Union, as anybody who has followed the events of the last few months will admit. The new tariff is, of course, sure of a hearty welcome from the public.

INDIAN TOURISTS' DISAPPOINTING PERFORMANCES

(Continued from Page 27).

Meherhomji 2 3 1 17 31 15.5
Jai 2 3 1 19 20 10.0

(Denotes not out.)

BOWLING ANALYSES.

Runs Wts. Average.
Banerjee ... 300 16 18.7
Amarnath ... 446 21 21.2

Md. Nissar	...	592	24	24.5
Amar Singh	...	202	8	25.2
Baqa Jilani	...	117	4	29.2
Jehangir Khan	...	94	2	47.0
Merchant	...	98	2	49.0
Amir Elahi	...	247	5	49.4
Nayudu	...	418	8	52.2
Palla	...	64	1	64.0
Gopalan	...	131	2	65.5
Mushtaq Ali	...	82	1	82.0
Also bowled Vizianagaram 37 for 0.				
C. Ramaswamy 11 for 0.				



Four out of every five persons over 40 years suffer from Pyorrhea. They have tender, unsightly or bleeding gums. Teeth, too, are loosened by this feared disease.

Fortunately, the remedy is simple and sure. Use FORHAN'S For The Gums regularly as a dentifrice. Massage the gums twice a day as you brush your teeth with it. Forhan's wars against Pyorrhea successfully. It was compounded for just that purpose by an eminent dental specialist.

Everybody, now, of course, uses a dentifrice. Why not select one which guards gums as well as teeth? Let Forhan's be your choice... Forhan's—the double-duty toothpaste.

Write for free sample to:
Muller Maclean and Co., Inc.,
38 T. Churchgate Street, BOMBAY.



COMING SHORTLY!

A thrilling Tale of

DERBY

SWEEP—that changes the luck of a man overnight.....

NATIONAL THEATRES—

—SUPER THRILLER:

DERBY-KA-SHIKAR

Starring

NIMBALKAR

of Prabhat Fame

"RADHARANEE"

Coming shortly to

SUPER TALKIES

CHARNI ROAD.

YOU WILL WANT

TO SEE IT AGAIN!

SHALINI CINETONE'S

1ST URDU MUSICAL TRIUMPH

ASEER-I-HAVIS

Directed By:

PT. SHIVKUMAR

Starring:

G. JAGIRDAR

USHA AMEENA

and Others.

AT

MAJESTIC

Daily at 5-30, 8, & 10-30 p.m.
Matinee at 3 p.m. on SAT., SUN.
and HOLIDAYS.

TO-DAY

THIS WEEK

The great fun riot is on—Thousands shook with convulsions of laughter on Saturday.

PREMIER FILMS' SATIRICAL COMEDY—
GUJARATI VERSION

"Akkal-no-Bardan"

Featuring:

HIRA, JAMSHEDJI, ALIDADAN, SYED AHMED,
JAMNA, AMMU, GULAM RASOOL, RUSTOM
POONAVALA and GANI.

Director: HOMI MASTER

Matinee at 2-30 p.m. Daily shows at 5-15; 8 and
10-45 p.m.

ROXY TALKIES CHARNI ROAD.

About Studios And Stars

"THE GHOST GOES WEST"

At The Regal

A haunted Scottish castle that is transported to America, complete with its ancestral ghost, provides the novel setting for "The Ghost Goes West," Alexander Korda's gay romantic comedy which brings Robert Donat to the Regal Theatre in a dual role to-day. Donat is seen as Donald Glourie, and impoverished young Scotch nobleman who is forced to sell his ancestral castle to an American millionaire, and also plays the handsome ghost who strolls the castle halls. Eugene Pallette plays the millionaire and Jean Parker provides the love interest as his daughter Peggy. A series of hilarious situations develop when the ghost begins to walk the luxury liner which is transporting the dismantled castle to America. His marked resemblance to Donald causes considerable confusion among the passengers and discomfort to Leonard who discovers that there are pleasanter fates than being credited with the strange and unpredictable antics

—which the country deplorably needs.

The story runs riotously funny with the antics of the dandy bachelor and his friends seeking brides in a peculiar manner.

The high light occurs after Chimanlal is married to the fashionable Ratna and Panna the devoted daughter to Sukhlal, a village boor.

The extravagant ways of Chimanlal and Ratna soon finds them paupers and they are forced to seek shelter at the crude but honest and kind-hearted Sukhlal, who with his prudent wife Panna helps them and the old father Gigabhai out of the jail.

Alidadan, Hira, Jamshedji, Rustom Poonavala, Ammu and Syed Ahmed have done full justice to their respective parts.

This picture should surely make a hit.

VIRGINIA BRUCE AND HER DAUGHTER

One of Hollywood's most devoted mother and daughter teams is that of Virginia Bruce and her tiny daughter Susan Ann.

Just two and a half years old, Susan Ann is the idol of her lovely actress-mother, who spends



"The Ghost Goes West"—at the Regal.

of a mischievous and amorous 'spook.'

Rene Clair, famous French director, handled the megaphone on "The Ghost Goes West" for London Films. Robert E. Sherwood prepared the screen play from a story by Eric Keown, which appeared in the London magazine "Punch." Harold Rosson is credited with the photography and the sets are by Vincent Korda. The comedy is released through United Artists.

"AKKAL-NO-BARDAN"

At The Roxy

The Gujarati version of "Akkal-No-Bardan" is not merely a delectable comedy with uproarious situations to send the spectators into hysterical fits of laughter, but dexterously spiced with thought-provoking ingredients. Presented in a characteristically novel style, it encircles a burning problem of the day. The extremes is traits of two well educated sisters and two sons-in-law, selected by the fashionable mother and the orthodox father, combine to form a hilarious picture; but with a distinct message of moral

every available moment away from the studio with her.

Although very young, Susan Ann already shows an unmistakable resemblance to her mother. She has the same large violet blue eyes and flaxen hair. The child also seems to have inherited some of her mother's desire to act. Only recently the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer actress arrived home from work to find Susan Ann, draped in furs, deliver some kind of speech before the mirror.

"I think she is more interested in drawing than in acting, though," says Virginia. "She makes pictures of everything she sees."

Susan's favourite pastime is humming nursery rhymes, and she listens with rapt attention as her mother reads them to her. She likes to have her mother start a rhyme, then she finishes it from memory.

Already Susan Ann has shown a woman's instinctive interest in her wardrobe. She adores hair ribbons, and does not consider herself dressed unless she wears one.

A simple, normal and happy childhood is Virginia Bruce's greatest wish for her little daughter. She wants her to lead an active life out-of-doors, and have many playmates and friends.

As far as her daughter follow-



Charlie Chaplin in "Modern Times" for fifth and the last week at the Capitol.

CHAPLIN STAYS ON FOR FIFTH AND LAST WEEK

At The Capitol

We are informed by the management of the Capitol that "Modern Times" is to be held over for yet another week, and this time definitely the last week. Last minute rush from Chaplin fans in the city (and many more are still arriving from their vacation in the hills and other holiday resorts!) have enforced the continuation of the picture. And little wonder! "Modern Times" recalls memoirs of many of his earlier films in which he mixed sentiment and slapstick in popular perfection.

As the victim of the first demonstration Charlie presents a brilliant variation of the immortal custard-pie comedy, and in rapid succession we have a good old-fashioned chase, an oilcan used as a weapon of defence and offence, and a prison riot, with a resounding banging of heads on a

steel door. The dream cottage has oranges and grapes and milk laid on while the shanty collapses at all sorts of deliciously humorous moments. The fun in the department store is superb extravaganzas, and the scenes in the cafe are delightful. While "Modern Times" does not have the shape or form which builds to a climax, it is a generous entertainment packed with a succession of irresistible incidents. Dialogue is cleverly used by the boss of the factory to indicate menace, and by the salesmen of the feeding-machine on a gramophone record, while the star uses nonsense words with excellent effect in the scenes in which he is a singing waiter who has forgotten his words. In this last respect, however, Chaplin's voice is merely a counterpoint to his marvellous pantomime. The verdict of filmgoers will be undoubtedly for Charlie, but since the film moves from one setting to another with the freedom of a revue there will be certain sequences—such as that of the feeding machine—and certain moments—such as that in which the star dives disastrously into shallow water—which will linger more pleasantly in the memory than others less near to perfection. In these brilliant passages—of which there are many—the unique gifts of Charlie Chaplin shine through undimmed, and for their sake "Modern Times" must be judged as a magnificent entertainment.

ing in her footsteps is concerned, Virginia declares: "Because I'm an actress, that doesn't mean I want Susan to follow me. She shall be allowed to choose whatever profession she desires when she is older. So long as it is active and interesting, I will not offer any objections."



Tay Garnett with Charlie Chaplin, Tay Garnett, the Hollywood Director, recently visited Bombay.

Around Theatre & Film Land

"JEEVAN NAIYA" IN ROSE WATER!

Imperial Management Tackles The Crowd Problem

A problem, a very serious problem, confronted the management of the Imperial Cinema. The facts of the case, as fiction detectives are apt to say, may be briefly stated thus:—

On Saturday, the 9th May they released a picture called "Jeevan Naiya." It had come from the well-known studio of Bombay Talkies Company and knowing something about pictures (as they jolly well ought to, with years and years of experience in the line!), they reinforced their box office and extended the seating arrangement. They also brought out their "House Full" sign boards and kept them handy. All through the first week these boards were constantly in use.

Then came the second week and the aforesaid problem. The crowds instead of thinning down, swelled. Show after show the hall was crowded to suffocation. Two spectators actually fainted from the heat and the rush. The situation became serious. Something had to be done, and done soon. And the management rose to the occasion. Literally "rose!"

And now the eager fans who go

liberally endowed with beautiful songs and fascinating dances, crisp and natural dialogue, eloquent and soul-stirring music...it is no wonder that "Jeevan Naiya" has been earning encomiums from the critics as well as the fans. It is a story full of pathos and the emotional heights which it touches have seldom been surpassed by an Indian picture. During the days that it has been running it has been seen by discriminating cine-goers from all ranks and classes. They agreed in acclaiming it is as one of the finest films ever produced in India.

A JUNGLE SERIAL

Coming At The Globe Talkies

For the first time on the screen, winged Bat-men are seen soaring through the air in Republic's fifteen episode serial "Darkest Africa" which begins from Friday, 5th May, 1936 and will be finished in two weeks first instalment 15 reels and second instalment 16 reels at the Globe Talkies, Sandhurst Road. Clyde Beatty, famous wild animal trainer, stars in this production, with Manuel King, 11-year-old wild animal trainer, featured as Baru, the wild boy of the jungle.

An entire city of these super-human Bat-men is shown in the



"Akkal-no-Bardan" (Gujarati version) running at the Roxy Talkies from this evening.



"Tough Guy" starring Jackie Cooper at the Central.

to see this delightful film need no longer sweeter in stuffy heat. The management have arranged that rose water be sprayed in the halls at frequent intervals during and between the shows to relieve the heat and the congestion. They have further installed exhaust fans to pump out the hot air from the hall and to let in the brand new Chaupatti breeze instead.

The picture has now entered the third week but the crowds still come. And some of them have been heard to remark that the film—with a name itself that reminds one of the cool blue waters!—is so refreshing that it provides instant relief to jaded nerves which are the result of the stuffy local weather. And there is no doubt that the cool, refined acting of Devika Rani as Lata, the unfortunate girl whose "Jeevan Naiya" is caught in the whirlpool of fate, is like a refreshing soft breeze. To carry the analogy further, on the wings of this breeze come tuneful melodies, romantic songs and soft voices—whispers of love, broken words of sorrow, punctuated now and then by the merry ring of laughter!

A picture that combines brilliant technique with superb acting,

serial. Physically, they are like ordinary men except that they possess large eagle-like wings enabling them to take off from any spot.

One of the highlights of this serial shows a battalion of Bat-men taking off from their city with spears and shields to attack Beatty and Young King.

The city of Joba, home of the Bat-men, was specially constructed for this serial. Tucked away in a hidden part of the jungle, this city has never been penetrated by any white human. When Beatty and King try to gain entrance to rescue King's sister, who is held captive, they are condemned to death.

Their thrilling battles to the finish between men and wild jungle beasts, exciting fights between Bat-men and humans, lion and tiger fights for control of the jungle, sensational earthquakes, savage, tiger-men matching a single man against a den of tigers, are a few of the highlights of the performance.

Each episode is crammed full of chilling adventures of the fa-

mous animal trainers in the jungle.

Remember next Friday at the Globe Talkies.

TAMIL TALKIE AT PLAZA

Sarangadhara, the popular Tamil talkie, had its first run at Plaza on Sunday last. The story with its love scenes and romantic episodes has been a favourite of the theatre-goers. In the talkie version, the story has undergone some variations but it has all the more increased its dramatic appeal. Kumari Saradambal who plays the heroine does full justice to the role without over-acting it. Her songs are excellent without the usual "classical boredom". Sarangadhara impresses all as a dutiful son, though he pays a heavy penalty for it. The tavern scenes in the story are really enjoyable. The film will be repeated on Sunday morning.

HIDE-OUTS OF THE STARS

Many of Hollywood's stars are hiding hither and thither these days, trying to out-hide the others in new hide-outs.

Hide-outs for the older stars—the Garbo's, the Chaplin's, the Valentino's—are nothing new in the film city, but the newer ones are out-hiding their elders in the hide-and-seek game.

Myrna Loy has had a favourite hide-out for three years, really owns it, but nobody knew its lo-

cation until recently. So (sh-h) it's up on the "Rim o' The World" highway three miles from Lake Arrowhead, but try and find it.

Telephones are anathema to William Powell so he has a hide-away, a tumbledown shack without modern conveniences on the desert near Palm Springs, and fourteen miles from the nearest telephone.

Rosalind Russell, who is always doing funny things, realised a hide-out was necessary to escape doorbell-ringers only after a year of Hollywood life. She now has one in a one-storey board-sided hotel in one of the lesser known Mojave mining towns, and it's run by a desert dweller known as Chuckawalla Charlie.

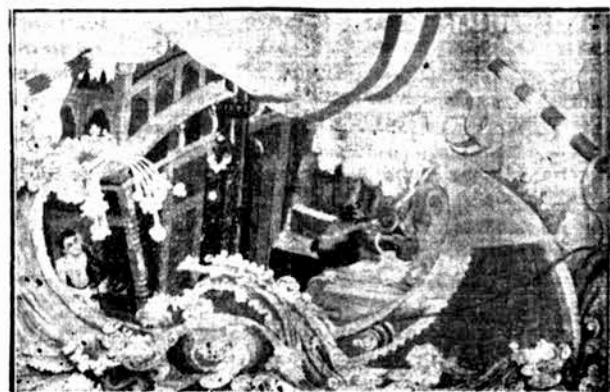
Janet Gaynor prefers a Honolulu beach cottage, which she owns and visits frequently. It's adjacent to a palatial residence that the ballyhoosers always indicate as "Janet Gaynor's" but Janet's is really next door.

Clark Gable's most recent hide-out is the Arrowhead Hot Springs, which he visits weekly for the baths.

Robert Taylor, now that he has become quite famous, also finds need for a hiding place. It is the H-Bar-H ranch near Palm Springs.

Maureen O'Sullivan and Johnny Weissmuller each have their own yacht in which to stowaway to escape.

And the Marx Brothers say they prefer an insane asylum in which to hide their identities.



Sjt. J. Roy's Mural decoration from "Fehala."

GOVERNOR GOES ON LEAVE

Prominent Citizens Give Hearty Send-Off To Lord And Lady Brabourne

Lord and Lady Brabourne left for London by the s.s. "Rajputana" yesterday afternoon.

A large number of prominent men and Secretariat Officials gave them a hearty send-off at the Ballard Pier.

Prominent among those present were Sir Robert Bell, Khan Bahadur D. B. Cooper, Dewan Bahadur S. T. Kambli, Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi, the Maharana of Porbunder, Mr. Chunilal B. Mehta, the Sheriff of Bombay, Sir Cowasji and Lady Jehangir, Mr. Jannadas Mehta, Mayor of Bombay, Mr. I. H. Taunton, Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Rahimtollah M. Chinoy and Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar.

Lord and Lady Brabourne acknowledged the greetings of the gathering from the deck.

A salute of seventeen guns was fired when the "Rajputana" slowly moved off.

Lord Brabourne is expected to return in September.

ACTING GOVERNOR ASSUMES CHARGE

Oath-Taking Function At Bombay Secretariat

An imposing ceremony was performed at the Civil Secretariat on Saturday at 3-30 p.m.; when Sir Robert Bell, the Home Member to the Government of Bombay was sworn in as the Acting Governor of Bombay during the absence on leave of Lord Brabourne.

The usual police arrangements had been made round the Secretariat. Before Sir Robert Bell drove to the Secretariat, Councillors, Ministers and Secretaries to Government had assembled in the Library Hall.

Among those present were Miss Bell, daughter of the Acting Governor; Acting Chief Justice S. S. Rangnekar; Mr. C. W. E. Turner, the Acting Home Member, Mr. G. H. Garret; Chief Secretary, Mr. Kenneth Kemp, the Advocate General; Khan Bahadur D. B. Cooper, the Finance Member; Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi, Minister for Local Self-Government; Dewan Bahadur S. T. Kambli, Minister for Education; Mr. M. S. Jayakar, Collector of Bombay; Mr. Rowlands, Acting Commissioner of Police; and Messrs. C. B. B. Cleve, S. T. Sorley, J. B. Irwin, T. Andrews; and T. T. Kothavala Secretaries to the different departments of the Government.

Immediately after Sir Robert Bell accompanied by the A.D.Cs., Private and Military Secretaries entered the Library Hall, everyone stood up and Mr. J. H. Garret, the Chief Secretary read out the Warrant appointing Sir Robert Bell the Acting Governor of Bombay during the absence on leave of Lord Brabourne.

Acting Chief Justice Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, then administered the oath to Sir Robert Bell. Immediately after 17 guns were fired in honour of the new Governor from the Oval in front of the Secretariat.

H. E. the Governor of Bombay then shook hands with the Ministers and members of his Cabinet, and drove with his retinue to the Government House.

The fifth annual Valdia Conference will be held at Seoni on June 6, 7 and 8 under the presidency of Raj Valdia Doctor Pandit Ram Gopal Mishra of Gondia. An exhibition of Ayurvedic medicines will also be held.



Lord and Lady Brabourne smothered with garlands prior to their departure for London on Saturday by mail boat.

BRITISH AID FOR BENGAL STRIKERS

Money To Steam Navigation Workers' Union

In reply to his appeal for help to the Inland Steam Navigation Strikers of Bengal, Mr. Khedgikar, the General Secretary of the All-India Trade Union Congress, has received the following communication from Mr. Reginald Bridgeman, International Secretary of the League Against Imperialism, London:—

Your letter of the 8th instant reached us by airmail to-day, after a slight delay.

In response to your appeal I have to-day telegraphed the sum of five pounds to the General Secretary of the Inland Steam Navigation Workers' Union in Calcutta on behalf of the International Secretariat of the League Against Imperialism and for National Independence.

We have prepared a series of questions in reference to the strike of the Inland Steam Navigation Workers and the position of the Inland Steam Navigation Workers' Union, which we have asked one of the members of Parliament who has taken an interest in the colonial question to raise in the House of Commons.

We are also asking the "Daily Worker" to give publicity to the outrageous exploitation of these steam navigation workers and to make an appeal on their behalf.

The agitation will be assisted by your keeping us informed of any further development in this situation.

DONATION TO SCHOOL

The Secretary of the General Education Institute, Dadar, writes:

We are very glad to announce that the trustees of Late Mrs. Bhagirathi Janardan Damodar Date Fund, have given Rs. 101 as donation to the Institute for purchasing "Educational Apparatus" for the proposed Girls' High School to be started under the auspices of the Institute from June, 1936, in Dadar near the Tlak Bridge.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Empire Broadcasting

Two of the following frequencies will be used:—

GSG 17.79 Mc/s (16.86 m.)

GSE 15.14 Mc/s (19.82 m.)

GSD 11.75 Mc/s (25.53 m.)

SUNDAY, May 31

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. A Short Religious Service from the Studio. 7-47 p.m. 'Old Favourites'—No. 1. The BBC Empire Orchestra; leader, Daniel Melsa; conductor, Eric Fogg. Edward Reach (Tenor). 8-45 p.m. Sports Talk. 9 p.m. The Serge Krish Septet. 9-25 p.m. Weekly Newsletter, Sports Summary, and Announcements. 9-45 p.m. The B C Military Band; conductor, B. Walton O'Donnell. 10-30 p.m. Close down.

Bombay Programme

SUNDAY, May 31

10 a.m. Orchestra music. 10-30 a.m. 'Gumreni Gori.' 12 noon. 'Ten a Penny.' 1 p.m. Close down. 6 p.m. Light music—K. V. Kale. 7-4 p.m. 'Mother'—A musical play in Marathi. 7-45 p.m. Padmavati in Light Hindustani songs. 8-30 p.m. News in Hindi. 8-40 p.m. Lalita Venkatram with her Veena. 9-30 p.m. News in English. 9-45 p.m. Musical Selection. 10 p.m. The Art Players. 11 p.m. Close down.

Calcutta Programme

SUNDAY, May 31

8-30 a.m. Instrumental music. 8-51 a.m. Vocal music (Bengali). 10-30 a.m. Review of Stage and Screen. 10-51 a.m. SB. The Military Band of the E. I. Ry. 1-4 p.m. Close down. 6-6 p.m. SB Church Service. 7-21 p.m. Members of Basanti Vidyalay present 'The Mirage.' 8-51 p.m. SB. News in Bengali and 9-6 p.m. SB. in English. 9-21 p.m. SB Selected Items. 9-36 p.m. Close down.

Delhi Programme

SUNDAY, May 31

8 a.m. 'Bhajan' 8-10 a.m. Indian music, vocal and instrumental. 10 a.m. Close down. 1 p.m. Indian recorded music. 2 p.m. Close down. 6 p.m. I.B.S. Orchestra. 6-10 p.m. Khayal Dhanasri. 6-30 p.m. Thumri Pils. 6-30 p.m. Malang Khan. 6-40 p.m. Thumri Pils. 6-50 p.m. Dadra. 7 p.m. Haidar Husain. 7-10 p.m. Asad Ali Khan. 7-25 p.m. P. S. Mukherji. 7-30 p.m. A Story. 7-40 p.m. I.B.S. Orchestra.

tra. 7-50 p.m. Rashidah Begam. 8 p.m. Ghazal. 8-10 p.m. Ghulam Sabir. 8-20 p.m. Zohra Jan. 8-30 p.m. A Talk in Hindustani. 8-45 p.m. I.B.S. Orchestra. 8-55 p.m. Asad Ali Khan. 9-15 p.m. News in Hindustani and 9-30 p.m. News in English. 9-45 p.m. Talk: (English). 'Benares Calling.' 10 p.m. Indian music. 11 p.m. Close down.

The cooling spray of Rose Water and the alluring fragrance of Refreshing Scents in the interval of the show will enhance your enjoyment of this delightful film.

Make a point of going
To-day with your friends
and family to see

Jeevan Naiya

A BOMBAY TALKIES' PRODUCTION

starring

DEVIKA RANI

Daily 3 shows: 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

Sat. & Sun. 3 p.m.

Imperial Cinema

Sports Jottings From Here And There

Indian Tourists' Disappointing Performances

(BY J. C. MAITRA.)

By the time these Jottings appear in print, the Indian tourists will have played off eight matches. They have already lost four of them and drawn three and another big defeat is staring them in the face. Everyone will admit that this is a rather disheartening mode of progress. The tourists have not been able to win a single match upto now, although they were in a commanding position in all the three matches which resulted indecisively. There are several reasons which have contributed to these adverse results. First of all, most of the players have not yet been acclimatised to the cold and chilly conditions of England. On several occasions, they found it exceedingly difficult to field or bat—the climatic conditions were so trying.

HEAVY TOLL OF CASUALTIES.

Then there have been so many casualties in the team that the Captain has had a job in putting eleven men on the field. Wazir Ali carried his injury from India and he is still nursing it although three months have passed since he got it! If it was so serious Wazir Ali should have stayed at home, instead of being a burden to the team. Another deserving player might have got a chance and been more helpful to the side. His attitude is being severely criticised in many quarters.

Jai, Palla, Baqa Jilani, Merchant and Mahomed Hussain have also entered the casualty list to deprive the team of their services at critical moments. In this respect, the Indian team has been most unfortunate. I do not remember of any other touring side which had to bear such a big casualty list at the very beginning of their tour.

SOME GROWING STALE.

In consequence of these casualties, some of the players have had no rest. They had to play six days out of seven since they commenced their season at the beginning of this month—a task to which they are thoroughly unaccustomed. In addition to this, they have had to travel from place to place in a climate which is not upto their taste. I am sure the food served to them, especially to the vegetarians, is equally distasteful. In fact everything has been exacting and unpleasant to them so far. As long as these casualties continue, I am afraid

the tourists will have a rather rough time of it.

MEDIOCRE BOWLING.

The bowling of the tourists has been altogether of a mediocre character and has, therefore, failed to make any great impression on their hosts. Mahomed Nissar is the pivot of our hopes and gave early promise of his destructive capacity. Then he has fallen away—may be due to mis-handling by his skipper or for want of proper support from the field. Luck has also been rather hard on him. Unless he regains his devastating form, the future of the tourists looks like black indeed.

Great hopes were also entertained of Amir Elahi, Baqa Jilani, Palla Mustaq Ali and Gopalan. But none of these has yet exhibited a bit of his talents in support of the Indian attack.

ABSENCE OF "C.S." KEENLY FELT.

The brunt of the bowling has, therefore, fallen on the broad shoulders of Nissar, Amarnath, Banerjee, and Nayudu who have acquitted themselves fairly creditably. But for their praiseworthy efforts, the tourists might have faced a debacle unknown in the history of foreign tours. Let us hope their luck will last long. In the absence of a star bowler like Amar Singh or of the variety of C. S. Nayudu, the team is almost without a backbone. It is a matter of great pity that the authorities have so far refused to lend their ears to the public demand for sending the younger Nayudu to England without the least possible delay to strengthen the tourists in all departments, especially in bowling and fielding.

DEPLORABLE FIELDING.

Next to the bowling comes the most deplorable affairs in the fielding department. Whoever chose the team did not know what a strong batch of fielders meant to a side. If they had any idea of it, they would not have inclined so many heavy-weights and slow-footed men in the team. In fact, the team does not possess more than three or four fielders who may be called brilliant in any sense. Catches galore have been dropped, and bad ground fielding have been in a large measure responsible for the tourists' unpalatable results. It is common knowledge that the South Africans won their matches

last year chiefly due to their brilliant fielding. They backed up the bowlers so beautifully that the English batsmen always found a dead set against them. But our selectors did not seem to have thought of it!

EXCELLENT BEGINNING BY "C.K." AND MERCHANT.

Misfortune has dogged the footsteps of several of our class batsmen. Wazir Ali has remained out of the field altogether and Jai has played in two matches only but without success. Vijay Merchant was disabled just when he was rushing into his form. The scores of 44 (not out) against Worcester, 59 against Oxford, 151 against Somerset and 71 against Northants tell their own tale. The total of 366 in 4 innings is really splendid. "C.K." had started off at a rattling pace. His 46 against Worcester, 83 against Oxford, 73 and 68 against Somerset and 76 against Northants clearly show that he is still a force to be reckoned with. He has the biggest total; (453); to his credit. He has played in every match so far which accounts for his failure in the last two matches. He must have the rest of a match to begin with fresh vigour again.

AMARNATH'S WONDERFUL ACHIEVEMENTS.

Amarnath had begun rather shakily with his batting, but did very well with bowling. Now he has become a master in every department of the game. I shall not be at all surprised if he comes back with the best record among the tourists. I do hope that the praises that are being showered on him for his wonderful achievements will not unbalance him. In a smaller degree Banerjee is doing very well too. Though he was not fancied well for the selection, he has proved himself an acquisition to the team in every respect.

HINDLEKAR'S BRILLIANT WICKET-KEEPING.

Mahomed Hussain and Ramaswamy who were selected mainly for their batting strength have failed to come up to expectations, while Vizianagram has done much better than he was counted upon. Hindlekar has played his part especially behind the sticks—in catching 14 and stumping 4 so far—wonderfully well. He has been acclaimed as one of the best stumpers seen on the horizon. Owing to the brilliance of

his colleague, Meherhomji has not had much chance to shine yet. The others have still to justify themselves in their respective spheres. Amar Singh and Jehangir Khan assisted the tourists once or twice and showed that could do infinitely better if they would take courage in both hands and exert themselves sufficiently.

JEHANGIR KHAN AND BANERJI TOP THE TABLES.

The following are the batting and bowling analysis of the tourists including the match against Middlesex. Jehangir Khan, having played in one match, is lucky to top the former table with an average of 110. Vijay Merchant stands next in order claiming an average of over 60 runs per innings. Amar Singh has secured the average of 48 runs, having batted in three innings only. Nayudu, Baqa Jilani and Amarnath occupies the next three places. Innings of 113 out of six gives Baqa Khan an enviable position. Jai is the unfortunate possessor of the last place.

In bowling Banerjee tops the list with 16 wickets to his credit at the cost of 18.7 runs apiece. Amarnath and Nissar stand second and third respectively, having bagged 21 and 24 wickets for the identical number of runs. Mushtaq Ali, Gopalan and Palla rise from the bottom in the same order with very poor records.

BATTING ANALYSIS.

Matches Played	No. of Innings	Times Not out	Highest score	Total	Average
Jehangir Khan	1	2	1	80	110
Merchant	4	7	1	151	36.6
A. Singh	2	3	0	77	14.4
C. K. Nayudu	7	13	0	83	45.3
Baqa Jilani	3	6	1	113	16.2
Amarnath	7	13	1	114	26.3
Palla	4	8	1	63	17.2
Banerjee	4	8	3	47	11.9
Vizianagram	7	12	0	60	26.5
Md. Hussain	5	8	2	55	12.1
Ramaswamy	4	6	1	30	9.7
Gopalan	2	2	1	18	19.0
Mushtaq Ali	6	11	0	47	19.9
Hindlekar	5	9	0	46	16.2
Amir Elahi	5	8	0	35	12.4

(Continued on Page 23).

SPECIAL REDUCTION IN PRICES DURING MONSOON OF 1936.

Eggs for Hatching of English Poultry at Rs. 3/- per Dozen.

Our prices for eggs during the Regular Breeding Season (November to February) range from Rs. 6/- to Rs. 36/- per dozen according to the different Grades but this Monsoon (June to September), on account of pressing demand, we have arranged to book prepaid orders at the flat rate of Rs. 3/- for twelve eggs net. Packing and freight will be 12 Annas extra for each parcel of one dozen eggs to be despatched within a radius of 600 miles from POONA JUNCTION. If your Railway Station is beyond that distance kindly add four annas for each additional distance of 200 miles.

You are requested to make your own selection from the following Breeds. It will be better if you will make a second and third choice when selecting as your first choice may be heavily booked already.

WHITE LEGHORNS
LIGHT SUSSEX
WHITE WYANDOTTES

BLACK MINORCAS
AUSTRALORPS
BUFF ORPINGTONS

RHODE ISLAND REDS
MIXED BANTAMS
WHITE BANTAMS

Coloured illustration of our birds appeared on cover page of the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Bombay Samachar" of Sunday 17th May.

THE ASIAN FARMS, No. 11, Connaught Road, POONA

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Officiating Inspector Hewson of the Princess Street Police Station, with some of his officers raided on Friday a Cabin in Sheikh Memon Street in which it was alleged bets were received.

Six persons were arrested and books, chits, cash and the telephone were seized by the police.

The arrested persons are:—(1) Damoder Dewji; (2) Manji Valji; (3) Kantilal Kavechand; (4) Brijlal Eisherilal; (5) Shivjibhai Manjibhai and (6) Sadeo Nagarmal.

A night watchman of Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., Ltd., at Ballard Estate, and his two alleged associates appeared at the Esplanade Court to-day on remand on charge of theft and abetment in respect of Rs. 547.

The police stated that Mr. W. E. Petrie had kept the amount in a drawer in the office on May 4 last. When he opened it fourteen days later, the amount was missing.

Certain finger-prints, the police alleged, were noticed on the cash box in the drawer. One of these, they said, tallied with that of Mukhtar Khan Ditharkhan, a night watchman.

Pending enquiries, the three persons were remanded in custody for a fortnight.

Savitribai Ramchandra (30), an ayah, was arrested on Friday by the Colaba police on suspicion of theft of jewels valued at Rs. 2,500 from the suite of the Princess Nawab Begum of Cambay in the Ritz Hotel on Wednesday last.

Savitribai was remanded in custody for ten days at the Esplanade Police Court, to-day.

Ramdas Balaji Achrekar, a boy about 9 years of age, died yesterday afternoon at the B. J. Hospital. He was residing on the first floor of Manilal Chawl, 10th Khetwadi Lane, with his father, Balaji Devji Achrekar, an employee of a merchant, in the docks.

It appears that at about 3 p.m. on May 28 he was playing on the terrace of the building, when he accidentally fell down into the compound some twenty feet below. He was taken to the B. J. Hospital, where he died yesterday.

At the inquest held to-day, the Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of accidental death caused cerebral haemorrhage due to an accidental fall.

A daring robbery was committed in the offices of Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, Byculla last night.

The safe in which cash was kept amounting to Rs. 2,500, was broken open and stolen.

The money was placed in the safe at 6-30 p.m. by the cashier after the workmen had been paid.

This morning when the office was opened it was found that some person had entered the office and had broken open the safe.

The money that was in it had been stolen.

The Byculla Police are investigating the case.

Two men met on Monday night at Marine Lines. After having some drinks, they went to the Azad Maidan, where they took food together.

Suddenly one man talked of transactions made a month ago. The recollection of the quarrel provoked one of them who drew out a knife and stabbed the other on the back of the neck and shoulder.

This was the story narrated by the Esplanade police before Mr. I. S. Haji at the Esplanade Court, to-day, when Matar Ramanath appeared on remand.

The injured man was detained



"Nagar-ka-Sher" at the Wellington this week.

in the G. T. Hospital for two days.

The Magistrate allowed Matar bail in the sum of Rs. 30 till June 4.

An inquest was held to-day on the body of a Hindu woman who died last night under extraordinary circumstances.

The police learnt that Savitribai Narayan, aged 30, wife of Narayan Babaji, residing at Cement Chawl, No. 3, Clarke Road, was lying with her throat cut in her room.

They started inquiries and arrested one Pandoo Babaji, a brother-in-law of the deceased, who, they suspect, is responsible for the death.

At the inquest held to-day, Narayan Babaji, the husband of the deceased giving evidence stated that he was a lorry driver in the Imperial Soda Factory. His brother Pandoo was unemployed and was living with him.

Only three days ago he got a job in the same company where his brother was working. It appears that the deceased used to complain that Pandoo was a burden to them.

Yesterday Pandoo went home at 6-30 p.m. The witness came back at 8-45 p.m. and noticed a big crowd in front of his room. Somebody told him that his wife was lying in the room with her throat cut.

Witness saw his brother seated outside and questioned him about it. He said that his sister-in-law had asked him to go out of the room. He did so, but seeing the deceased cutting her throat with a razor he tried to snatch it away. In this attempt he got a cut on his left thumb.

After hearing this statement witness went and brought the police.

Witness further stated that the razor belonged to him and he used to keep it on a shelf in the wall of his room. Both his brother and his wife knew where it was to be found.

The inquest was adjourned to the 12th of June pending further inquiries by the police.

The suspect Pandoo Babaji was placed before the Second Presidency Magistrate's Court, Mazagaon, on a charge of murder.

The police alleged that annoyance and jealousy at the treatment meted out to him by the deceased, while he was unemployed, was the motive of the murder.

The accused was remanded to police custody till the 13th of June.

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Two persons, who are alleged to have aroused the suspicions of a watch specially kept to look out for prowlers, were arrested late

"NAZAR-KA-SHIKAR"

At The Wellington

Specially for the Bara Wafat week, the Wellington Cinema (Dhobi Talao) are screening this week "Nazar-ka-Shikar" featuring Sitara, Rajkumari, Khatoon, Sagor, Marutirao, Rajababu, Baburao, Abubaker and a host of others. Fourteen delicious and tuneful songs add immensely to the attraction of this unique Hindi talkie. It is a story of love and adventure, brimful of thrilling fights and daring adventures.

HOMOEOPATH IN SANYASI'S GARB

(From A Correspondent)
Dr. A. Mukerjee, a Senior Homoeopath of Bombay and an Ex-Officer-bearer of the Parel 'F' Congress Ward returned to Bombay, after a long absence, in a Sanyasi's garb. He has resumed work at his office, W. H. Pharmacy, opposite G. P. O., Fort, Bombay.

last night, and brought before the 2nd Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, to-day.

In asking for the remand of Issof and Sheikh Mohamed Sheikh Jamal, the police stated that the house of a rich Eohra gentleman in Nagdevi Street had been burgled between the 25th and 27th instant.

The family had locked up the house and gone up-country on the 27th instant. On the 25th night the lock had been seen intact but was missing the next day. It was later discovered that the house had been burgled and ransacked of all its valuables.

In consequence of this, a watch was kept for suspicious characters and the accused were arrested at 1-30 yesterday night.

They were remanded to police custody till June 6.

One Mohamed Rafiq was arrested by the Excise Police yesterday night as he was alleged to have been in possession of 4-34 tolas of contraband opium.

He was brought before the Second Presidency Magistrate's Court, Mazagaon, to-day, and was bailed out to appear on June 2.

A person who is alleged to have beaten a man with a barbed stick, while he was sleeping on the road side, causing a fracture of tibia and fibula, was produced to-day, before the Second Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon.

It is alleged that the accused, Hussain Kassam, asked one Rasan Ismail to give him some money and was refused. He avenged himself by beating Hassan Ismail while he was asleep.

Accused was released on bail. The case was posted to June 9.

HINDU WIDOWS' RIGHTS

(Continued From Page 21)

Hindu women in inheritance and partition. The right of women to own property absolutely is not unknown to the Hindu law. As regards the shares at the time of partition even now Hindu mothers get equal shares with the sons. The daughters received one-quarter share of the brothers according to the ancient law. I have suggested an equal share with the sons in the case of daughters and introduced the claims of widowed daughter-in-law of predeceased sons. These are the only variations introduced to keep up with modern times, but the Hindu family life has been sufficiently guarded by denying the wife and daughter to claim partition during the life-time of a coparcener.

NO INNOVATION.

It will be seen, therefore, that the bill is no innovation. It is strictly evolutionary. It may even be considered only restorative; however I admit that the problem of property is a very complex problem; besides India being an agricultural country the question of immovable property is bound to be a very complicated one; and the solution as regards the quantum of shares, and the nature of interest in the property may have to be found on some such lines as:—

(1) Varying the quantum in the case of sons, daughters, widowed daughter-in-law, etc.

(2) As regards the nature of interest absolute to a certain extent as provided in the Baroda State, or on the lines of Administration of Estates Act (1925) under the English Law.

I am going to move for reference of this Bill to a Select Committee of the House, at the next stage, where the whole question could be thoroughly considered; and I would earnestly request all public bodies and persons to whom the Bill will be referred in eliciting public opinion to offer constructive suggestions to achieve the object of the bill.—A. P.

DISASTROUS FIRE AT DELHI

Rs. 80,000 Property Destroyed

NEW DELHI: May 30.

A disastrous fire involving a loss of property worth Rs. 80,000 occurred this morning in Sadar Bazar. Eighteen shops were partially gutted and the fire-brigade brought the fire under control after seven hours' struggle.—United Press.

India In Socialist Conference Agenda

(From Our Own Correspondent)
LONDON, May 23.
(By Air Mail).

When I asked Prof. Laski whether he and his colleagues Sir Stafford Cripps, Mr. Jagger, M.P., Miss Ellen Wilkinson, M.P., still believe that Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru's proposal for the inauguration of a Constituent Assembly is a satisfactory solution of the Indian Problem, Professor Laski said that so far as he was concerned, he stood by all that he said at the mass meeting held in Farringdon Hall by the India League. "I am not going to change my view to suit the convenience of certain Indian politicians" retorted Prof. Laski.

As for the views of his colleagues of the Socialist League, all that I can say is that Sir Stafford Cripps and others are sponsoring a resolution on India at the fourth annual conference of the Socialist League to be held in the potteries at Hanley from May 30 to June 1.

I understand that the Secretary of the India League, Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, has been invited to move the official resolution which deals with repression in India and recommends the inauguration of a Constituent Assembly.

That part of the resolution which supports a Constituent Assembly reads thus:

(a) This conference of the Socialist League declares its opposition to the India Act which subjects the Indian masses to the domination of their own proprietary classes and the princes and British Imperialism. It is neither a step towards independence nor towards Dominion Status, and denies to the Indian masses any possibility of progressive emancipation. (b) This imposed constitution has met with universal condemnation from the Indian National Congress and cannot serve as a basis for the policy of a Socialist Government. As a first step towards the liberation of the Indian people, the next Labour Government must prepare for the exercise, through the medium of a freely elected Indian Constituent Assembly, of that right of self-determination which the Labour Party in Conference has affirmed. (c) This Conference therefore holds that a Labour Government on coming into power should:

(1) At once seek an agreement with Indian opinion, through the Congress and the organisations of workers and peasants, as to the time of summoning and the method of conducting the Constituent Assembly.

(2) Take immediate steps by annulling the restrictive and penal laws and by the release of all political prisoners to ensure freedom of speech and meeting which is an essential pre-requisite to free election.

(3) Deliberately encourage the organisation of the workers, both peasant and industrial, so that they may be able to take an effective part, in the Constituent Assembly, in determining their future destinies. (4) Agree to accept as the future constitution for India the decision of the Constituent Assembly and to take the steps, both financial and economic, necessary to secure complete control of Indian finances by the Indians.

CIVIL LIBERTIES' UNION

Mr. Menon, whose organisation the India League, has the official support of the National Council for Civil Liberties, tells me that his colleagues are extremely pleased to see that Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru has taken steps to form a Civil Liberties Union in India.

"To me," Mr. Menon added, "it is an indication of practical and businesslike leadership of the National Congress at present. I cannot

RESOLUTION ON CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

British Support For Civil Liberties' Union

not help thinking that this effort must help to clarify the situation in India, as no Indian, unless he wants the British Government to function as against his own people can fail to support it".

Of course, Mr. Menon is concerned more with what can be done at this end. He would not presume to dictate what should be done in India. But, there is already a serious effort for the formation of a Committee in England to deal with the problem of civil liberties in India and Mr. Menon and his colleagues, Mr. David Grenfell, M.P., Mr. John Jagger, M.P., Mr. Sorensen, M.P., Miss Ellen Wilkinson, and Professor Harold Laski are at present discussing the question of its technique. There is no doubt that this band of fighters in defence of civil liberties will get good support from Liberals in this country. And when such an organisation is established, it will be in a position to obtain properly verified and checked information through the channel of Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru's Civil Liberties' Union.

"A GREAT STEP"

Mr. Harry Pollitt, leader of the British Communists, thinks that the proposal of Pundit Nehru to organise in India a Council of Civil Liberties is of the utmost value to the whole fight for Indian Independence. He desires me to convey his congratulations to "Comrade Nehru" for this great step that he has taken. In the course of a chat with me, Mr. Pollitt expressed satisfaction with "a great work done by the National Council of Civil Liberties in defending the liberties and rights for all those who desire to preserve democratic freedom and rights. It has acted as a salutary check on police officiousness and unwarranted interference with age long rights of working class agitation and propaganda. It has been able to expose the brutalities of the Mosley school of Fascists. It has within these last few days published a most impressive report on the reign of terror practised by the Northern Government of Ireland which works in complete agreement with the National Government whose tool it is."

Mr. Pollitt continued: "If we need such a Council in Britain, it seems to me that with the prisons of India full of those whose only aim is the freedom of India, that it is vital such a Council should exist there. In a country where the Indian people and especially the workers and peasants have so little opportunity of carrying out their work, when freedom of press, speech and meeting is seriously hampered, such a Council as Pt. Nehru proposes would speedily be able to bring its impartial and judicial opinion to bear, and considerably help in preventing some of the worst practices of the National Government being tolerated any longer." Mr. Pollitt hopes that all sincere and real friends of Indian freedom will follow the example of these British people who have found the work of the National Council of Civil Liberties so valuable, and form a similar Council in India.

INSTRUMENT OF FREEDOM.

Mr. Reginald Bridgeman, Secretary of the League Against Imperialism (International) shares

Mr. Pollitt's hopes. As he said to me was "all those who and striving for Indian freedom, all who have the cause of the oppressed people at heart, will wish to endorse and support, the step taken by Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru in proposing to start the Indian Civil Liberties Union." "Very many English people," Mr. Bridgeman added, "are completely unaware of the fact that rights and liberties which are looked upon as a matter of course in this country are denied to the people of India. There is no liberty of press in India, there is no freedom for workers to organise their labour in a Union, as there is in this country, so that Indian labour is disgracefully abused and exploited. Books which are freely published, sold and circulated in Britain are liable to be seized and destroyed without any previous intimation, if they are imported into India. Then there are the laws forbidding public meetings, the jail regulations and the censorship of news and correspondence. Therefore if an Indian Council for Civil Liberties can be formed on non-party and non-sectarian lines for the purpose of collecting information on these matters and give it publicity not in India only but in other countries as well, there is no doubt that the whole struggle of freedom of India can be strengthened."

ORGANISATION IN LONDON

Mr. K. D. Kumria, General Secretary of the Indian Swaraj League, is not surprised at Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru's effort to defend civil liberties in India. He recalled to mind the conference of delegates that was held when Punditji was here and which was attended by representatives of different organisations. At this conference, Punditji had declared that he desired the creation of a Civil Liberties Union in India. "I now welcome most heartily the news," Mr. Kumria said, in his opinion this is one of those matters on which Indians of all shades of opinion can unite. It is for this reason that Mr. Kumria has read with regret that certain political and business leaders have criticised such a body. Mr. Kumria especially regrets the view taken by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru who, he thinks, should have used this opportunity to point out his difference of opinion with some of the Congress leaders. "His (Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru's) contention that before restrictions on liberty can be removed, it is necessary for some people to revise their policies and views, would mean," Mr. Kumria felt, "that only those people may expect to remain at liberty, who share the views of Sir Tej Bahadur and his friends." Mr. Kumria would further like, as suggested by Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru in London, that a similar organisation should be formed in London with representatives from different political organisations.

INDO-BRITISH TARIFF TALKS

It is reported that Mr. Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, and several members of his staff discussed on Tuesday last (May 19) with the Lancashire Committee on Indian Trade Relations, the position in the Indian market. The conference lasted



Mr. Ishrat H. Usmani, aged 19, secured the highest total of marks in Physics Honours in the recent B.Sc. Examination of the Bombay University.

an hour and a half, and a number of Lancashire representatives, in addition to their leader, Sir William Claire Lees, had the opportunity of putting their views and raising the question of the possibility of general trade negotiations between the United Kingdom and India.

Mr. Raymond Streat, the Secretary of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, said after the meeting that they had talked about the report of the Tariff Board on United Kingdom Cotton Manufacturers entering India. This report has not yet been published, and the uncertainty of the position and the present high tariff are held to be seriously affecting Lancashire's export trade. Tuesday's meeting, I understand, was in the nature of a consultation between the Government and the trade, and the committee arranged to pay a further visit at an early date.

The General Assembly of the Church of Scotland in Edinburgh observed on Thursday (May 21) as Foreign Mission Day, when an appeal was made for more missionaries by the Rev. Dr. C. W. G. Taylor, who presented the report of the Foreign Mission Committee.

Dr. Taylor referred to events in India, where, he said, there was a movement among the depressed classes, leading them away from Hinduism. The Committee were seeking to lay upon the heart of the Church the conviction that more men and women missionaries were urgently needed. This was intended to be a spiritual movement throughout the whole Church.

The Christian Church Council was deeply concerned about the situation which might probably arise in India, and in a very short time there would come from them an authoritative statement as to what the position was, and some clear indication as to how the Western Church might help.

NAIROBI INDIANS' PROTEST

Mr. K. D. Kumria, Secretary of the Indian Swaraj League, has received the following cablegram from Nairobi from the Indian elected members of the local Legislature. The cablegram is dated, May 18, and reads thus:—

"Large mass meeting of Indian community most emphatically dissociates itself with the recent activities of Lord Francis Scott and his colleagues. His mission in England is directly opposed to the Indian native interests, particularly the advocacy on the Bond Scheme Order-in-Council White Highlands European Defence Force, the latter having no military value in defence but definite menace to non-European population, calculated to undermine the established Government."

HOLIDAY IN FOREIGN MARKETS

Gold And Silver Steady

STEADY TONE IN CROSS RATES

On Saturday cross rates ruled steady.

BOMBAY, May 30

COTTON MARKETS CLOSED

New York and Liverpool cotton markets were closed.

BULLION STEADY

London gold and silver maintained a steady tone.

COMMODITY MARKETS CLOSED

Grain and other commodity markets were closed.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1935

	New York, May 30
Previous closing	10.59
To-day's opening	closed
Difference	closed
To-day's closing	closed
Difference	closed

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1935

	Liverpool, May 30
Previous closing	5.74
To-day's opening	closed
Difference	closed
To-day's closing	closed
Difference	closed

WROUCH EXPECTATION

July August Rs. 210

NEW YORK COTTON

The following were the opening ranges:—
July (11.33/11.52) closed
October (10.32/10.51) closed
December (10.44/10.43) closed

LIVERPOOL COTTON

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.:—
American July (6.11) closed
American October (5.75) closed
Egyptian July (8.33) closed
Egyptian October (8.45) closed

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, May 30
There was no business at night.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, May 30
London exchanges opened steady with sterling dollar quoted at 4.90 1/2 and then advanced to 4.99 13/16 on some speculative buying and good support.
Franc opened at 75.90 and steadily advanced to 75.93 on good support.

LONDON SILVER

London, May 30
Last day's price
Spot 19 15/16d. 19 7/8d.
Forward 19 15/16d. 19 15/16d.
The market was steady.

LONDON GOLD

London, May 30
London gold (£6-19-3 1/2) £6-19-3

DISCOUNTS

London, May 30
3 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8
to 5/8 per cent.
4 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to
5/8 per cent.
6 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to
5/8 per cent

CROSS RATES

London, May 30
3-30 p.m.
London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (5-72 3/4) 5-73 1/4
New York on Bombay (37-73) 37-73
Berlin on Bombay (6-93 5/8) 6-93 3/4
London on Milan (63-40) 63-43
London on Shanghai (1-2 13/16) 1-2
7/16
London on Kobe (1-2 1/16) 1-2 3/32

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, May 30
Silver opened steady at Rs. 49/11,
49/11 and 49/12 and advanced to Rs.
50/1, 50/1 and 50/2.
Gold opened quiet at Rs. 34/7, 34/7 1/2
and 34/7 3/4 and declined to Rs. 34/6 1/2,
34/7 and 34/7.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE.

Latest Quotations

1. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

	New York, May 30
Previous closing	4.99 21/32
To-day's opening	closed
To-day's closing	closed

1. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

	London, May 30
Previous closing	5.00
To-day's opening	4.99 1/2
To-day's closing	4.99 13/16
Difference	—00 3/16

FRANC RATE

	London, May 30
Previous closing	75.94
To-day's opening	75.90
To-day's closing	75.93
Difference	—01

FOREIGN MARKETS CLOSED

Bombay, May 30
Almost all British and American
markets were closed to-day.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

Clearing Banks Reluctant To Purchase Bills

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, May 30

Money Market: Further reduction in bankers balances in the Bank of England made clearing banks reluctant to purchase bills with the result that the discount market had to carry more bills than usual and there was a good demand for loans which was accentuated by clearing banks daily calling small amounts from the market.
It is generally expected that money will be more plentiful next week following payment of the war loan dividend.

The Bank of England's note issue again reached a new high record which is mainly attributed to foreign hoarding demands.

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, May 30

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—
"India and Speculators bought. China sold. Market steady."

BROWN BOLD LINSEED.

September 1936 delivery

Bombay, May 30

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds Association)

	Rs. a. p.
Rates at 9-0 a.m.	7 5 3
Rates at 12-0 noon	7 5 3
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	7 5 6
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	7 5 6

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, May 30

	Rs. a. p.
Wheat September	4 6 9
Linseed September	7 5 6

The tone was steady.

Coming Next Saturday!

A Glimpse into the Studio Life!
An uproarious comedy with crisp dialogues and lilting melodies



New
Theatres
Ltd.'s
Super
Musical
Extra-
vaganza.

THE MILLIONAIRE

OR

CRORE PATI

Starring:—

SAIGAL

With

MOLINA, RAJKUMARI,

P. SANYAL, JAGDEESH-NEMA,

Directed by:—

Sgt. HEMCHANDER,

Coming Next Saturday to

MINERVA

TALKIES,

Lamington Road.

Running this week
20TH and the LAST WEEK
New Theatres'

DHOOP-CHHAON

Time: 2-45, 5-15, 8, 10-45

THE BIG DANCE PARADE OF STARS AND LAUGHS!



Compare The Cast!

DICK POWELL

RUBY KEELER

JACK OAKIE

JOAN BLONDELL

Hugh Herbert • Louise Fazenda

Paul Draper • 100's of Girls

3 Song Hits • Big Chorus Numbers

A Warner Bros. Picture

ROYAL OPERA
HOUSE

DAILY AT:—
3-30, 6-30, 10 p. m.
Plans Open
Phone 21200.

BOMBAY COTTON

EXTENSIVE BUYING & SHORT COVERING

Sharp Rise In Prices

Bombay, May 30
As anticipated few days back, prices in the local cotton market have firmed up on broadening demand.

Cheapsness of Broach J/A delivery attracted extensive local and foreign straddle buying shorts very covering freely. There was scarcity of sellers. The local market being under the influence of monthly tejmandi business, was found unduly low and when option business was over a week ago, professional operator came in to buy cotton.

In sympathy with a rise of 9 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 207 for Broach J/A delivery and declined to Rs. 206/8 on scattered realising. Later on there was stimulating buying and prices rose to Rs. 208/8. The undertone of the market was firm and we still think it advisable to hold purchases.

Various rumours of a corner in Broach J/A. were current and some local operators were buying every available bale in moderate market. Prices rose to Rs. 209-4 and there was no seller. The buying was confined to Broach J/A. delivery. Liverpool market was closed to-day and the local market closed to-day at 4-30 p.m. as under:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Broach J/A.	209	0	0
Broach A/M.	200	4	0
Oomra July	193	0	0
Oomra D.J.	180	0	0
Bengal July	165	12	0
Bengal D.J.	147	0	0

WEATHER OVER U. S. COTTON BELT

Eastern: Cloudy showers.
Central: Cloudy showers probable.
Western: Cloudy showers probable.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, May 30
The local silver market ruled steady to-day with a slightly better enquiry. The gold market was quiet with scattered selling. London-Paris exchange was 12 points up at 75.94 and Dollar sterling Cross rate was quoted at 4.99 21/32. Shanghai T T on London was quoted 1-2 3/8. The Montreal silver market was easy at a loss of 10 to 30 points. General business in the local market is small and gold is declining.

Ready silver	49 11 0
Jeth delivery	49 11 0
Ashad delivery	49 13 6
Ready gold	34 6 9
Jeth delivery	34 7 6
Ashad delivery	34 7 0

MONTREAL SILVER

	Montreal, May 29
July	45.20-23
September	45.30-30
December	45.78-10

EXPORT OF GOLD

Bombay, May 30
Bar gold collectively valued at Rs. 8,66,165 was exported from Bombay for Europe and America during the week ended Saturday.

The Dollar line steamer President Monroe which sailed from Bombay for New York on Saturday carried a consignment of gold valued at Rs. 6,89,478. The other consignments were shipped to various destinations by the P. and O. mail steamer Rajputana which sailed for London on Saturday.

Two shipments valued at Rs. 21,00,586 were for London, optional New York, Paris, Amsterdam. Three other consignments worth Rs. 26,16,564 were for London and the remaining was for New York via London.

The total value of gold exported from Bombay since Great Britain went off the gold standard now amounts to Rs. 2,71,67,24,429.

Outburst Of Bullish Enthusiasm

Extensive Buying In Steels

BURMA SHARES LOOK UP

Mills Quiet And Century Easy

BOMBAY, May 30.

Another fresh outburst of bullish enthusiasm resulted in a sensational rise in Tata Steel shares. Both deferreds and ordinary shares reached new high levels and the undertone of the market was impressive.

From the very start of the session there was professional support. The buying was mostly local and all profit taking offerings were easily absorbed at advancing prices and the demand was difficult to satisfy.

A rise of about Rs. 30 was registered in Tata Steel deferreds. to Rs. 693 and ordinary shares reached a new high level of Rs. 177 1/2, not seen during the last sixteen years.

Bombay Burma shares displayed considerable activity on improved demand and prices looked up.

Cotton mill shares were quietly steady but rumours of debentures influenced some selling in Century mill shares. The recent rise in various shares have left behind some good industrial shares which are likely to receive the attention.

TEXTILE MILLS

BOMBAY, May 30.

100 Ahm. Advance	271 4
500 Bombay Cotton	10 0
250 Bombay Dyeing	697 8
250 Bradbury	100 0
100 Century	153 0
100 Central India	235 0
100 Colaba	118 12
100 Coorla	85 0
250 David	60 0
250 Dawn	290 0
1 E. D. Sassoon	8-2-6
100 Finlay	105 10
100 Gokak	165 0
1000 Hindustan	1620 0
100 Indore	57 8
100 Khatau	61 4
100 Kohinoor	203 12
250 Laxmi	581 4
100 Madhavji	4 12
250 Madras United	35 0
100 Morarji	705 0
250 Modern	41 0
50 Mysore	85 10
20 New Great	114 6
100 Oosmanshahi	55 0
100 Phoenix	250 0
25 Sassoon Silk	35 0
1000 Sholapur	1,980 0
50 Simplex	63 12
100 Swadeshi	163 0
100 Swan	78 12
25 Tata	8 0
500 Vishnu	1170 0
1000 Western	760 0

BANKS.

50-100 Baroda	110 0
25-50 Central	33 8
500 Imperial	1561 4
125-100 Im. Conty.	387 8
50-100 India	130 8
100 Reserve Bank	131 12
5 Union	5 11

CEMENTS.

10 Bundi	37 6
70 Gwallior	122 0
160 Indian	493 11
100 Katni Defd.	2365 0
100 Katni Ord.	385 0
75 Okha	277 8
10 Punjab	26 14
100 Shahabad	492 8
70 United	140 8

INSURANCE.

15-100 Jupiter	12 12
15-75 New India	41 14
200 Oriental	4970 0
10-100 Vulcan	7 4

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad Old	160 0
1000 Andhra Valley	1608 12
10 Ajmer	13 6
50 Bom. Tram.	156 15
100 Bombay Suburban	176 4
10 Broach	11 8
100 Karachi	245 0
100 Poona	230 0
100 Surat	191 4
100 Tata Hydro	168 12
1000 Tata Power	1572 8

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahm. Prantij	892 8
100 C. Province	97 0
100 Ohond Baramati	100 0
100 Gujrat	81 12

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, May 30

Century	160	150	146	150
Bombay Dyeing	700	702	701	697
Kohinoor	208			
Central India	235	233	235	
New Great	118	115	114	
Simplex	62	63		
Swadeshi	165	160		
Bundi	37/7	37/5	37/6	
I Cement	491	490	493	496
Punjab	26	14		
Shahabad	488	487	492	
Andhra	1603	1607	1603	1608
Tata Hydro	168	12		
Tata Power	1562	1570	1568	1572
Tram Ord	136	9	136	15
T Steel Defd	662	665	660	670
680	685	688	686	688
T Steel Ord	171	8	172	171
173	12	175	176	177
Tata Steel 2nd pref	169	3/4	170	
Bellapur	176	180	16	
B Steam	293			
B Burma	416	418	416	420
425	430	432	431	

MININGS.

100 Mandra Bhon	99 8
100 Pachora Jamner	95 0
100 Sara Sirajgunje	99 0
500 Tapty Valle	780 0

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Alcock	223 4
50 Belapur Sugar	183 10
250 Eombay Steam	293 2
125 Bombay Burma	431 4
50 Bombay Burma Con.	145 0
Csh. Br. B. Petrol	5 1
50 Bombay Telephone	112 8
100 Indian Bleaching	113 2
100 Indian Radio	501 14
100 Indian Radio Ord.	502 5
1000 Port Canning	572 8
15 Scindia	18 10
20 Fremier Construction	81 12
25 Tata Oil	15 8

PREFERENCE

7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1449 0
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	299 6
7 p.c. Bombay Trams	85 12
5 p.c. Central India	510 0
7 p.c. Katni 1st	133 12
7 p.c. Katni 2nd	145 0
7-1/2 p.c. Punjab Cement	14 6
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	154 6
7 1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1503 0
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	190 0
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	170 0
5 1/2 p.c. Tata Mill	9 8
7 p.c. Vishnu	620 0

COTTON ARRIVALS

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay on 28th May	7,769
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1935	2,653,568
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	2,184,120
Increase	469,448

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, May 30

3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash	99/4
3 1/2 per cent G P N Settlement	99/2 1/2
5 per cent 1910/43	111/6
3 per cent 1911	104/14
3 per cent 1931/54	104/2
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50	107/2
4 per cent 1943	111/8
4 per cent 1960/70	115/1
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60	119/14
5 per cent 1939/44	109

TAX-FREE

3 per cent 1945/55 Loan	120/14
4 per cent 1958/68 Mysore	110/12
5 per cent 1953 Mysore	123
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	108/4
CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)	
4 per cent R P T 1947	109/8
4 per cent M Deb 1974	108/4
5 per cent M Deb 1939	118
6 per cent M Deb 1954	130
6 per cent K P T 1956	130
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937	105/4

Note: 3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened at Rs. 99.3 and touched Rs. 99.4 and closed at Rs. 99.2

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, May 30

B. C. Rates	T	T	D	D
LONDON.—				1/6 1/32
Banks selling T T D D May-December				1/6 3/32
Banks buying T T				1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D				1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 mos				1/6 7/32
NEW YORK.—				
B C Rate T T				268 3/8
Banks selling T T				268 3/8
Banks buying T T				263 7/8
PARIS.—				
Banks selling T T				570
Banks buying T T				580
JAPAN.—				
Banks selling T T				77 7/8
Banks buying T T				77 5/8
AMSTERDAM.—				
Banks selling D D				55 3/4
JAVA.—				
Banks selling D D				55 1/2
HONGKONG.—				

HOLIDAY IN BOMBAY

All Markets and Banks will remain closed on Wednesday, the 3rd June, on account of "Id-e-Milad", a Mahomedan Holiday.

Banks selling D D	87
SHANGHAI.—	
Banks selling D D	60 1/4
SINGAPORE.—	
Banks selling D D	156 3/8
BERLIN.—	
Banks selling D D	92 3/4
RUSS RATES.—	
New York London	4.99 1/2
29th instant	1/2 3/32
30th instant	7/32
Hongkong London	1/3 11/16
30th instant	1/2 3/8
Shanghai London	75.94
30th instant	29 50 1/2
London Paris	15.48
29th instant	12 43
London Belgium	19.39 1/4
29th instant	5.00
London Amsterdam	7.40 1/4
29th instant	Quiet
Tone of Sterling Exchange	Quiet
Gold	
28th instant	46.15
29th instant	46.13 1/2
Silver London Ready	19 15/16
28th instant	19 7/2
Silver London Forward	19 15/16
29th instant	19 15/16
Silver New York Ready	45
28th instant	45
29th instant	9.16 p.e.
London Discounts 3 mos	9.16 p.e.
28th instant	5.8 p.e.
29th instant	5.8 p.e.
Reserve Bank Rate	1 p.e.
Bank of England Rate	2 p.e.
Money Call	1 p.e.
3 Mos	3 4 p.e.
6 Mos	2 p.e.
Tone—Easy.	

Rain Delays Game At Cambridge

Indians' Early Disaster

4 PLAYERS OUT FOR 37

Jehangir Khan Responsible For Dismissal Of Four Batsmen

SCORE:—

Indians (1st Innings)

37 (for 4)

CAMBRIDGE: May 30. There was no play before lunch in the match between the Indian Touring Team and the Cambridge University.

Rain however ceased shortly after lunch. The umpires inspected the pitch at 2-30 p.m. Water lay on the uncovered part of the wicket. The umpires inspected the pitch again later and decided to start play.

M. ALI CAUGHT.

Game started at 3-45 p.m., Mushtaq Ali and Palla being the first pair. Jehangir Khan, one of the opening bowlers had Mushtaq Ali caught with the total at 16.

AMARNATH OUT FOR DUCK.

Amarnath, the hero of the last match was displaced at number three in the batting order by Jal, but the latter again failed completely, being caught off Jehangir Khan's bowling before scoring.

Bannerjee, similarly promoted, made good show. He however, lost Palla at 36; and Amarnath, follow-

ing next, was out l.b.w. to Jehangir Khan at 37, at which stage the tea-interval was taken.

Jehangir Khan has had his hand in the dismissal of each of the Indian wicket hitherto.

NO PLAY AFTER TEA.

There was no resumption after tea. The closing score was 37 for 4 wickets.

J. KHAN TAKES 3 FOR 17.

Jehangir Khan's analysis hitherto shows he has taken three wickets in 11 overs for 17 runs. He also made a remarkable catch at forward mid-on to dismiss Palla.

Score:—

INDIANS—1ST INNINGS.

Mushtaq Ali c Brocklebank	9
b Jehangir Khan	17
Palla c J. Khan, b Brocklebank	0
Jal c Yardly, b J. Khan	0
Bannerjee (not out)	9
Amarnath l.b.w., b J. Khan	0
Extras	2
Total (for 4 wickets)	37

long putts. At the nineteenth hole Tolley stymied himself when he seemed certain to win.

In the semi-finals, Ewing was handicapped by rain as he plays with glasses. Thomson was 2 up at the ninth hole. Hill and Ferrier had a ding-dong struggle. Hill was 1 up at the ninth hole.—Reuter.

"NORMANDIE'S" RECORD STILL UNBROKEN!

LONDON, May 30.

Reuter's Special Correspondent abroad the "Queen Mary" says that the Engine Room Staff are delighted with the ship's performance and are confident that she has ample reserves of power to meet all the demands which may be put upon her. Meantime the passengers are anticipating an even higher days run.

At last night's auction pool on the run the highest bidding was for 757 miles. If even 750 is reached the "Queen Mary" will be a long way up to the "Normandie".

A New York message says the "Normandie" appears to have taken up the "Queen Mary's" challenge. The owners, it is reported intend cutting the time for future crossings to Europe by ten hours.—Reuter.

"QUEEN MARY'S" INSPIRING PROGRESS

Record Run Of 766 Miles On Second Day

LONDON, May 30.

A record run of 766 miles was made by the "Queen Mary" on the second day, for 25 hours ended noon.—Reuter.

No Increase In "Normandie's" Speed

PARIS, May 30.

It is emphatically denied that it is intended that the "Normandie" should accelerate the schedule by ten hours.—Reuter.

IMPORTANT STATEMENT TO-DAY?

Agenda Before Mahars' Conference

One of the very well-organised Conferences of Mahars in the Presidency was held on Saturday evening at a specially erected pandal, on Vincent Road, Dadar, with Mr. B. S. Venkatrao of Hyderabad State in the chair.

The principal object with which the Conference has been convened is to decide on the question of Mahars changing their religion. Dr. B. S. Ambedkar has been the central figure in convening the Conference.

More than 5,000 persons from all over the Presidency were present at the Conference, at which nearly 250 well-disciplined volunteers were looking after the arrangements.

About 500 delegates from Satar, Nasik, Kolaba, Karnatak, Poona Sholapur, Hyderabad and Ahmednagar were present at the Conference.

Prominent among those present were Dr. B. S. Ambedkar, Messrs. B. V. Jadhav, M. K. Karnik, Deodatta Tilak, John Stanley, P. G. Kanolkar, Surendra Tannis, P. G. Solanki, Suryavamsi, Vahamali, B. S. Savant, B. Gaikwad, A. K. Malage, U. Shirsaran, K. M. Jadhav, S. D. Gaikwad, D. M. Kadam and others. There were some Muslim and Sikh leaders also present at the Conference.

After the singing of songs regarding removal of untouchability, Mr. R. S. Dolas, the Chairman of the Reception Committee, welcomed the delegates, among whom there were many women also present.

Amidst cheers Mr. Venkatrao delivered his Presidential Address.

AMBEDKAR TO SPRING SURPRISE?

After that the Conference adjourned till 8 a.m. on Sunday when Dr. B. S. Ambedkar is expected to make a sensational statement regarding conversion.

All the delegates and visitors were invited to a special dinner at night. The Subjects Committee meeting was held late at night.

It is understood that there are three important resolutions that will come up for discussion before the Conference. They are: (1) Conversion to a religion which has Indian culture; (2) starting a newspaper for their own propaganda; and (3) unity of different sections among the Untouchables.

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH

Mr. R. S. Dolas, the Chairman,

heartily welcomed the President, delegates and guests. He stressed at length the difficulties in the path of the Untouchables. He said: "From an orthodox Brahmin to a reformer to be a member of Jat-Pat-Todak Mandal are opposed to the aspirations of the Untouchables. There were difficulties to-day also in securing a suitable location for the Conference which is held to-day. From a loyalist to a patriot, from a chaprasi to a Mamladar, all—without an exception, are our opponents in disguise. This attitude on the part of the touchables—Hindus—is responsible for the burning topic of the day—conversion. He accused the advanced classes for the deterioration of Hinduism to-day. We underwent many hardships, appealed and requested the advanced classes to treat us on the lines of equality, but all have failed. We had Satyagrahas at Mahad and Nasik but it failed. All these circumstances led to the ground prepared to-day. Dr. Ambedkar is our leader and our fate is in his hands. We know no other leader."

(President's Speech will appear in to-morrow's Issue).

OPPOSED TO AMBEDKAR'S MOVES

Anti-Conversionists Affirm Their Resolve Against Changing Faith

There was an unusual turn of events at the Anti-Conversion Conference, held in the Jinnah Hall, on Saturday night.

Difference among the members of the Reception Committee ended in the election a new president for the Conference. Mr. Shankarrao M. Patil, a member of the Reception Committee and one of the organizers who was there was elected to the Chair.

Mr. Patil said that they were all opposed to the conversion moves of Dr. Ambedkar.

The proceedings were not long owing to the unhappy turn of events and the tension that prevailed. Lights were put out. However Satyanarayana Puja was performed.

AGAINST CONVERSION

It is understood that the trouble arose only out of internal differences, but all those present were against conversion and all were against Dr. Ambedkar's moves.

It is also understood that the other conferences—Anti-Untouchability and Political Conferences that are proposed to be held to-day (Sunday) at Jinnah Hall, would be adjourned.

AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP

Thomas Becomes Champion

ST. ANDREWS, May 30.

In Amateur Golf Championship Ferrier and Thomson were all square at the eighteenth hole.

The Cards then were:
Thomson: 5-4, 3-4, 5-4, 4-3, 5-5, 3-4, 4-4, 4-4, 5-4.

Ferrier: 4-5, 5-4, 5-3, 4-3, 4-4, 3-3, 4-7, 5-5, 5-4.

Thomson played the surer golf. He was inclined, however, to be short with his approaches and miss holeable putts. Ferrier's recoveries were notable.

The weather was cold and overcast. The gallery numbered 1,000. It was a Youthful Final Ferrier being 21 and Thomson 22. The scratch score is 74. There was nothing to choose between the driving of the two though the smooth iron play of Thomson contrasted with hard hitting of the Australian. Thomson showed more judgment on the greens. Ferrier was one up at the 9th hole.—Reuter's Special.

THOMSON BECOMES CHAMPION.

LATER.—The Amateur Golf Championship was won by Thomson, who beat Ferrier, the Australian Amateur Champion, two up in the final.

ST. ANDREWS May 29.

Hector Thomson, ex-champion of Scotland and a Walker Cup player, and Jim Ferrier, the Australian amateur champion, will contest 36 holes in the final tomorrow of the British Amateur Golf Championship.

In the quarter-finals, Ewing beat Marlin, 2 and 1; Thomson beat Peters, 2 and 1; Hill beat Tolley at the nineteenth hole and Ferrier beat Dykes, 3 and 2.

In the semi-finals Ferrier beat Hill 1 up and Thomson beat Ewing, 4 and 3.

The feature of the play in the quarter-finals was the brilliant putting of Hill. Tolley could not cope with Hill's steadiness and

Stowaway On "Queen Mary"

LONDON, May 30.

A stowaway was discovered aboard the "Queen Mary" in the Engineer's Quarters, with sleeves rolled up looking like an engineer and half-starved. He is a Londoner and an unemployed labourer named Frank Gardiner. The passengers freely contributed monetary assistance.

Mr. Bingham, the American Ambassador aboard promised to use his influence with the Ellis Island authorities to prevent Gardiner's immediate deportation.

The Americans expect him to become a celebrity on arrival.—Reuter.

WOMAN TO HANG FOR HUSBAND'S MURDER

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, May 30.

Another woman was sentenced to death to-day for murder by poisoning. She is Mrs. Charlotte Bryant, aged 33, mother of five young children, who was found guilty by the Dorset Assizes of murdering her husband by arsenic obtained from a weed-killer.

The Solicitor-General described the case as involving "eternal triangle."

OUR SHORT STORY.

DEBTS WERE PAID

(By Miss Berta de Menezes Braganca)

The three o'clock train bustled in. There was great confusion: passengers tried to get into compartments at the same time as others tried to get down, women-porters rushed, quarrelling in their high-pitched voices; lottery ticket sellers with their staccato "sorte, sorte," sweets and soda-water sellers, newspaper-men, all shouted out their wares at the same time. At the gate, the fat ticket-collector, his spectacles low down on his nose and the policeman were almost crushed to their posts by the jostling crowd made up of all classes, castes and creeds. Christian ladies parodying the latest Western fashions, young men in the widest of widest Oxford bags, Hindu ladies in silk and full of jewellery, working men and women, porters with luggage on their heads, the educated and non-educated alike, all showed the same eagerness to rush out all at once.

Then, they spread in the broad open space outside the station—a multitude of colours under a scorching sun.

They passed through the swinging-gate separating the square from the street leading to the centre of Margao—that dustiest of all towns in the world. And the crowd that a moment ago, had been rushing and pushing, suddenly forgot their hurry. They were no longer impatient. They had time to satisfy their inquisitiveness. They stopped, they enquired, they looked.

A tall, dark, extremely thin woman, her saree tucked high above her knees, her chest covered with a dirty, ragged cloth tied round her neck, walked up and down the street, screeching, wailing, abusing, threatening, now panting with rage, gesticulating wildly—now weeping and lamenting in the most pitiful manner. She was a mad woman, who from the morning had been walking the streets.

But now, behind the passengers from the station came a queer creature, all in khaki with Portuguese national colours on his sleeves. It was a policeman. The same one who, a few moments before, like the ticket-collector, had been crushed to the station gate.

With his big, heavy-looking hat—far too big for his head—suggesting an upturned wash-basin resting on a stumpy post, he came along. He walked with difficulty with his heavy boots; his legs arched and apart, his back curved, his baton in his hand, his bayonette dangling heavily at his side and diffculting even more his walk.

Seeing the mad woman, who by now, in her rage, had almost torn off her ragged garments, he tried to call her to order. "Hey, hey, sh, sh," he called out. She did not heed. "Hey, pishi" (mad woman), he shouted. This woman heard. She turned. "Pishi?" How dared he? . . . Her fury knew no bounds. She cursed, she foamed, looked as if she would tear the policeman to pieces. . . .

He tried to get hold of her. But what with his rachitic build, and what with the weight of boots, hat and all the rest, her nervous agility was too much for him.

He struggled with her, performing all kinds of antics.

"Viddiwalas"—sitting, their backs remarkably straight, their legs crossed, never for a moment stopping the perpetual, rolling movement of their fingers as they rolled "viddis"—cobblers, tavern-keepers, grocers, all seemed immensely to enjoy what they saw. They

laughed and cheered as though they were at a show.

Faces peered through the dusty, broken panes of the first floors. Passers-by stopped. A rickety horse-carriage drawn at high speed by skelectic horses, suddenly slowed down. The coachman turning on his box, the travellers lifting the back curtain. The driver of a huge bus, painted in gold metallic paint, carrying people—more than it could hold—to catch the train that had already gone, followed the coachman's example as he rushed past, raising a dense cloud of red dust. The cleaner strained his neck to see what was happening. Even the passengers, mercilessly jammed together, striving to get a glimpse—and for the moment forgetting the train they had seen steaming out of the station.

Finally, after much struggling and sweating, the policeman managed to get hold of the woman and accompanied by a good many threats, marched her off, not to an asylum but to the police station.

The performance ended, the spectators commented on the show.

Everyone knew something about the mad woman. Each one supplied a bit and soon her biography, complete with the story of her madness, was constructed.

(2)

She was from Karwar and had come to Margao, less than a year back, in search of work. She had a husband and three children. The eldest, a boy of six, the next a girl a year younger and the youngest, a girl a year and a half old.

In Karwar, the husband had worked as a coolie and the wife as charwoman. But the work of both was hardly remunerative and it was with difficulty that they maintained themselves and their children. They had seen nothing but extreme poverty.

Then it was that they came across a Goan. He was cook at the same house where the coolie's wife worked as charwoman. His employers had specially brought him from Goa. They had heard so much of the fame of Goa for cooks.

Having made the acquaintance of the charwoman and later of her husband, he one day told them all about his country. He told them wonderful tales. There, he said, none starved. Even the poorest had a decent hut and always enough food. He told them of the richness of the soil. Of the quality of its products. He described the great hospitality and kindness of his countrymen. His hearers listened, finding it hard to picture such a place. They wondered why the cook emigrated from such a paradise. But from that day the thought of Goa was ever in their minds. It became such an obsession that it made their hardships even more difficult to bear. And one day, when their condition was specially wretched they decided to leave the hell in Karwar and set out for the cook's paradise.

Doing most of the journey on foot they arrived in Margao.

There, for days they roamed from one end of the town to the other in search of work. Many days passed without their finding anything. Then one day, they met a servant-woman in the bazaar who directed them to a house where, she said, at least one of

them might find work. And so it happened. There, the woman was engaged to sweep and scrub the floor and water a little garden.

Soon, seeing that she was hard-working and cheap, first three and then four other houses also engaged her for the same work. But the work had all to be done in the morning, and as the woman could not do it alone, the husband and the wife divided it between themselves.

The houses at which they worked were all in that part of the city still under construction.

Getting a few dry palm-leaves and bamboos from their employers, they built themselves a little shed in the big open space, surrounded by hills where stands a big, newly-built, concrete building.

Looking at the little shed, unsuitable even for animals to live in—standing as though in mockery, beside the big building—one was at a loss to see how five people could manage to live in it. How would those dry palm-leaves resting in a slope over bamboo, stand the monsoon, only three months away?

What they earned was hardly enough to satisfy even the most unavoidable needs. The work that paid them the chief part of their earnings, was all done in the morning. In the afternoon they very rarely found work. But sometimes they would find a chance of doing some little service and get paid. And now and then, there were specially lucky days, when even the little boy would bring in a few annas or a piece of bread for something he had done.

The frequent idle afternoons, however, moulded their fate.

One such afternoon, the husband after roaming from two to six in search of something to do, returning home, passed by a tavern in one of the side-streets behind the bazar. A group of workers—mostly Christians—were playing "tablas" (a game). Attracted by their enthusiasm as they flung down the "tablas" (five short flat sticks, which give the game its name) with remarkable dexterity, shouting out "tabl," "bara" and so forth accordingly, he stopped to watch them. He looked on as they played one game after another, their enthusiasm growing with each new game. He watched for so long that he learnt the game. When they finished playing, he watched them gathering their gains. The losers paid the winners, not in money . . . but 'fenni' (spirit). It was the rule of the tavern, that the loser should pay at least half his losses in the tavern's ware. He saw, however that the winners themselves preferred to be paid entirely in 'fenni.'

Now every time he had no work, he went to the tavern to watch the "tabla" players. Soon he made their acquaintance. Before long, watching them roused in him the desire also to play. Then, one day he tried. Luck was on his side . . . he won. He had gone without a single pice . . . he had gained two annas. But one anna was paid in kind. He drank—for the first time he tasted that liquid fire. He rather liked it.

At first his wife ever hopeful of improving their lot, knew nothing

of her husband's new find—the tavern. He came home perfectly sober.

But, by and by he went every-day to the tavern. Then, even spent the whole afternoon there. He risked his earnings at "tablas." Sometimes he won. But when he won, he drank his gain. And when he lost, he sometimes borrowed from the tavern-keeper to pay the winners. Before long, what he earned he spent on drink. He came home completely drunk. He beat his wife. He depended entirely on her earnings for food. But they were not enough to feed five people, and they had often to satisfy themselves with one meagre meal a day.

(3)

Then came the hot month of April. There was scarcity of water in Margao. People began to move to the country. Among them went a part of their employers. Their earnings were further reduced. The wife struggled against misery. The husband forgot it in 'fenni.' He drank more and more. As he had no money, he drank on credit. His debts mounted up, and soon the tavern-keeper scenting his incapacity of paying them refused to sell him his precious ware. He tried to go to the other taverns. But without cash all refused him as a customer.

His vice knawed at his heart. His creditors pressed and threatened. Deprived of the balsamic liquid, he was forced to see reality. Sobriety tortured him. He realised what he had done. He searched for more remunerative work. But he knew that such work as would pay his debts he could never find. Driven to the heights of despair he sought to solve the terrible problem. He raked his brain to find something.

One day, an idea came like a flash. New hopes kindled in him. Here was a solution. . . . He would sell his youngest daughter. He knew of someone who would readily buy her. What harm was there? She would be better off. His debts would be paid. But then, if it were found out? It might turn out all the worse. He might have to rot all his life in jail. His child would be brought back, his debts remain unpaid. . . . He must see how he can do it without being found out. . . .

For days he turned the matter in his mind. Then, one night lying awake in his tiny shed, he finally decided. Seeing his chance—his wife and children fast asleep—he carried out his decision. . . .

Rising early next morning, the wife discovered that both her husband and the youngest daughter were not in the shed. Where had they gone? He might have gone somewhere in search of work. But why on earth had he taken the child? She went all over searching for them. The whole day she searched. She enquired of everyone. Her employers advised her to tell the police. She informed them. They promised to see to the matter. . . .

The next day, however, the husband was found . . . not by the police though. On the railway track, some four hundred yards away from the station, he was found . . . a heap of flesh and blood. . . .

She searched for her child. She searched day and night. She went hungry . . . her two children, starving with her. The third day, she searched still, but she could stand it no longer . . . she was completely mad. What was her child? None knew. . . . All that was known is that the tavern-keeper's debts were paid.

SILHOUETTE COMPETITION

Here is an opportunity for you to secure one of the prizes in the Rs. 3,000.- competition scheme by exercising your power of observation intelligently.

This is a competition which can be tried by any one as it is very simple but at the same time interesting. The pictures on the right numbered 1, 2, 3 . . . are parts cut away from the silhouettes shown in the series on the left marked A, B, C. The parts are not necessarily shown in the same position as they appear in the silhouettes.

You have to pick out the parts and enter them in the coupon against the corresponding silhouettes. For instance No. 8 shows a part cut away from silhouette "K". You have, therefore, to insert No. 8 against "K" in the coupon. Similarly fill in the coupon in respect of the other silhouettes and submit the same before 10th June subject to the following rules:—

1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full stating number of entries enclosed and send your entries accompanied with an entrance fee of Rs. 8 for each entry either by hand delivery or through post as under:—

(a) **HAND DELIVERY**—Local competitors may, if they so wish hand over their entries at our Office with entrance fee of Rs. 8, in cash for each entry and obtain a receipt for the same. All entries will be received at the counter during office-hours from 11 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

(b) **REGISTERED POST and MONEY ORDERS**—Entries by Registered Post and Money Orders must be sent to our Office address:—Competition Manager, "Red House", 140, Parsee Bazar Street Fort, Bombay. (Registered covers or money orders to Post Box address will not be accepted by the Post Office).

(c) **ORDINARY POST**—The covers must be addressed to the Competition Manager, Box No. 706, (Seven hundred and six), G. P. O., Bombay.

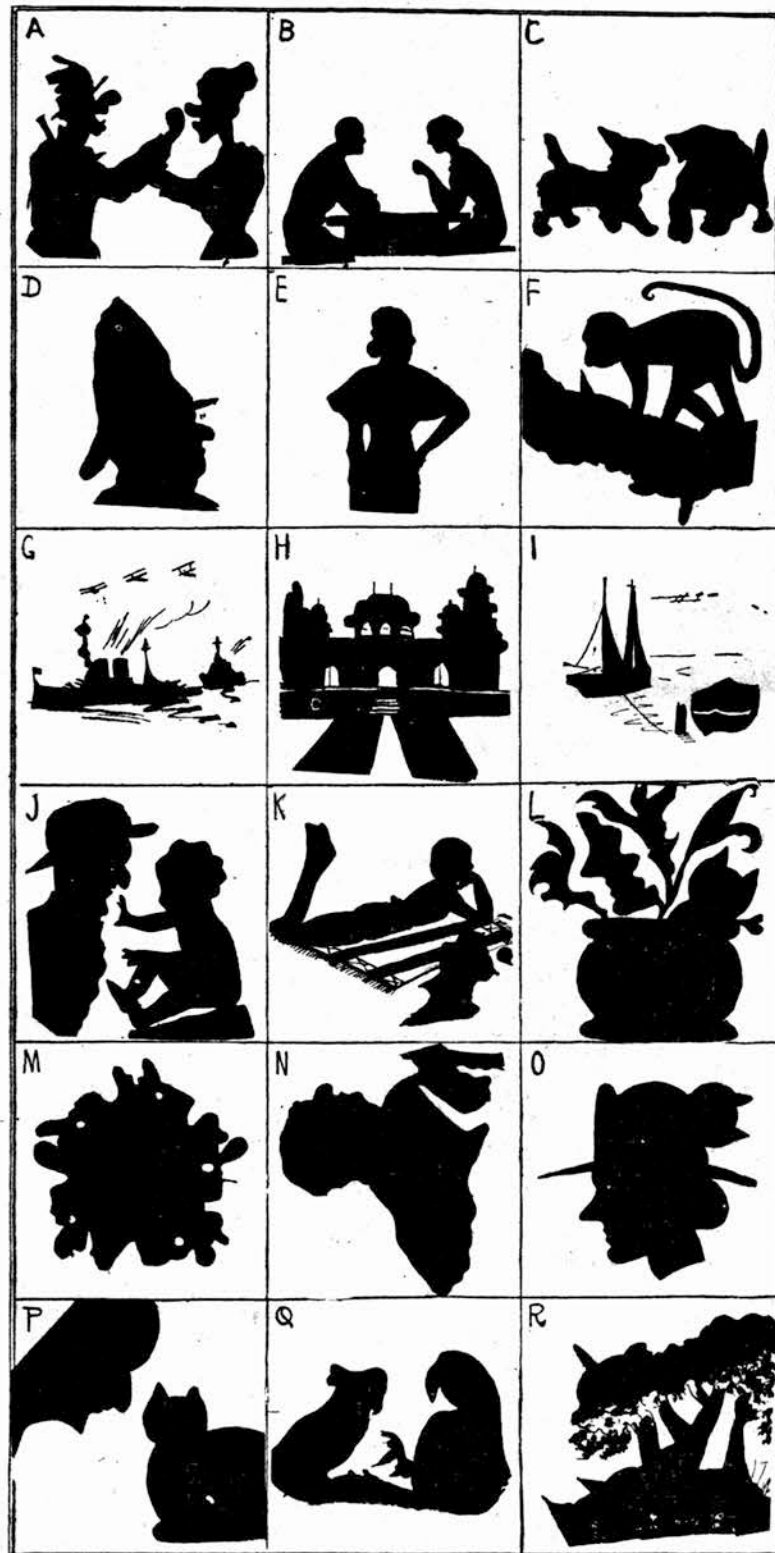
2. Competitor may submit any number of entries provided a separate entrance fee of EIGHT ANNAS in stamps of half or quarter anna, cash or by money order is sent for each entry. In case of remittance by Money Order the P. O. Receipt must accompany the entries. A Competitor, however, cannot win more than one prize in this competition. Solution of this competition will be accepted only on our entry coupon.

3. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify the Competitors submitting such entries.

4. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on 10th June, 1936, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

5. Corrections or mutilations of entries will disqualify the competitor.

6. In case of ties the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.



CLOSING DATE

10th June, 1936

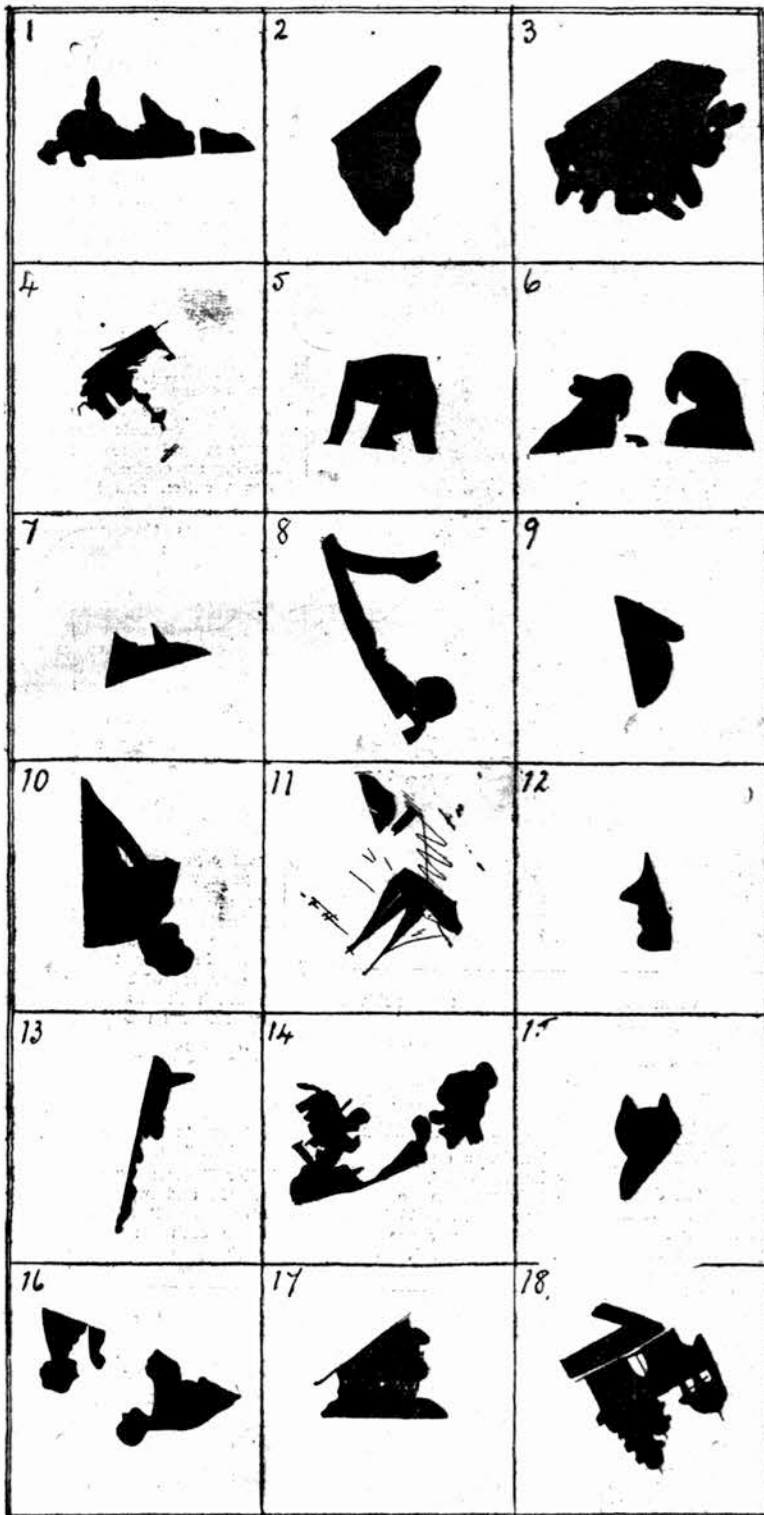
1st Prize
Rs. 1,500

2nd Prize
Rs. 750

3rd Prize
Rs. 250

Consolation Prizes
Rs. 500

Total Rs. 3,000



7. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid, lost or delayed. No correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted. All competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry.

8. It is a combined competition exclusively for the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition; the "Bombay Samachar" Sunday Edition and the "Bombay Sentinel". The Prizes will be announced on the 21st June 1936.

ENTRY COUPON.

Illustrations.	Illustrations.
A	
B	
C	
D	
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H	
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K	8
L	
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O	
P	
Q	
R	

Name.....

Address.....

CLOSING DATE

10th June, 1936

Please write name and address in Block Letters.

TOWARD BETTER HEALTH

Care And Protection Of Eyes

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

In the last article which appeared in these columns on, we saw what a priceless possession our eyes were. And how with the march of modern civilisation, eyes that were intended for outdoor, distant vision were used for indoor close vision under poor lighting conditions. The natural result of this misuse was defective sight.

We shall now deal with those factors which go to make good lighting in the home, and thus remove the chief cause which promotes defective eye sight. The most important points to be remembered in providing good lighting in the home are:—

It is important to remember that one pair of eyes may need more light than another. Old eyes, for example, need more light than young ones. Some kinds of visual tasks require a lot more light than others. A very rough idea of the amount of light required for various purposes is given further on and it is wise to consult a lighting specialist on these matters.

DISTRIBUTION OF LIGHT

Having proper distribution of light is nearly as important as having enough light. Avoid sharp contrasts in lighting. A bright reading lamp in an otherwise dark room is hard on the eyes. The harsh contrast between the brightly lighted page and the surrounding area compels the eyes to readjust themselves every time they glance out into the darker parts of the room, which they do frequently without our being aware of it. The remedy for this is to provide general lighting for the whole room and local lighting for reading.

AVOID GLARE

Glare is an undesirable and unnecessary by-product of lighting. It causes pain and discomfort to the eyes. The solution for this is to have all light sources adequately shaded, so that at no time, do the bare lamps strike the eye directly.

The final and important rule is 'have enough light in enough places so that every member of the family may read or work in comfort'. At any place where one may sit and use one's eyes, sufficient light must be easily available.

HOW MUCH LIGHT IS ENOUGH?

This question is somewhat like the one a wag put to a wise man: "How long should a man's leg be?" The wise man answered "Long enough to reach the ground". It is equally difficult to lay down hard and fast rules for the various phases of lighting. Dr. Luckelsh in his book "Seeing and Human Welfare", says:—

"Considering economic, practical, hygienic and humanitarian aspects the minimum recommendations (for adequate light) may be briefly expressed thus:—

"20 to 30 foot-candles—for moderately critical and prolonged tasks such as clerical work, ordinary reading, common bench work and average sewing and other needle work on light goods.

"10 to 20 foot-candles—for moderate and prolonged tasks of

ULTRA SHORT WAVE FOR ARTHRITIS AND RHEUMATISM



The new ultra short wave machine being used at the Philadelphia County Medical Society's Post-graduate Institute is shown being used on the leg of Miss Virginia Jones who acted as "patient". The articulator, name of the machine, treats stiff backs and legs by exercise.

office and factory, and when not prolonged ordinary reading and sewing on light goods.

"5 to 10 foot-candles—for visually controlled work in which seeing is important but more or less interrupted or casual and does not involve discrimination of fine details or low contrasts.

"0 to 5 foot-candles—the danger zone for severe visual tasks and for quick and certain seeing. Satisfactory for perceiving larger objects and for casual seeing."

The realisation of the need for adequate proper light for sight, and a knowledge of the measure of light required for various kinds of visual labour would be of no value if light were not to be had conveniently and economically. Adequate and proper lighting is not only generally available, but its cost to-day is the lowest in history. Modern lighting fixtures and modern lamps are inexpensive. Electricity is a trifling item in the budget of the average family. Nevertheless, only a few homes have adequate proper lighting for sight saving.

MEANS OF PROTECTING EYES.

Flying dust, splinters, bits of metal and other fine particles, are often thrown into the eyes of persons engaged in certain occupations. Prompt clean removal is important. Rubbing the eye balls usually makes matters worse. Go to a physician if the foreign

competent hands without loss of time.

THE SCIENCE OF SEEING

A study of the Science of Seeing reveals the following important facts about the relation of light to sight:—

1. The pupil of the eye becomes smaller with age. Consequently, there is need for more light as birth days pile up.

2. If your child has to hold his book closer than 14 inches while reading the chances are that he needs glasses, better lighting of both.

3. A man who uses his eyes under poor lighting conditions for prolonged periods frequently suffers more nervous muscular tension than a manual worker.

4. Eye strain produces nervousness, headache, indigestion and other symptoms of exhaustion. Eye strain detracts from one's appearance and personality thereby creating an obstacle to success in one's vocation and in social affairs.

5. It takes three times as much light to read a newspaper with the same ease as it does to read a well-printed book.

6. Reading with pages brilliantly illuminated and the rest of the room dark often causes unnecessary eye strain and fatigue.

7. Light acts as a magnifier of details.

8. Light as an aid to better seeing is not expensive.

9. Remember that your eyes are your bread winners.

"Have you brought many people to your way of thinking?"

"No," answered the statesman. "Public opinion is something like a mule I owned when I was a boy. In order to keep up the appearance of being driver I had to watch the way he was going and follow on behind."

Her Suitor: "Sir, I came to—ask you whether you would object—er—to my marrying your daughter"

Her Father: "My boy, you're only 21 and my daughter is 27. Why not wait a few years till you're both about the same age?"

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THE MARCH OF SCIENCE

OTTO VON GUERICKE: Pioneer Of Natural Science

The 250th Anniversary of Otto Von Guericke was celebrated on May 11.

While the Thirty Years' War was raging through Germany in all its frightfulness, destroying the lives of more than one half of the inhabitants, Otto Guericke, a young Councillor, only 24 years of age, was engaged in enlarging the city fortifications of Magdeburg. He had studied in Leipzig, Helmstedt, Jena, and Leyden not only law, but the sciences of mathematics, geometry, and mechanics, also considerably adding to his store of knowledge by sojourns in England and France. It soon proved that he was a master of the art of fortification construction, when Tilly's besieging armies spent two months hammering against the bastions of Magdeburg to no avail. It was only through the carelessness of the Swedish Governor of the city, that the enemy finally gained entrance, and were able to reduce Magdeburg to ashes, except for a few fishermen's huts. Councillor Guericke and his family only escaped with their bare lives. Before the end of this year of terror, 1631, we find Guericke as chief engineer in the service of Gustavus Adolphus, in which capacity he directed the building of the city

fortifications of Erfurt. But as soon as Magdeburg again became a city of the living, he returned to his native city, which under his guiding genius was quickly rebuilt on even more beautiful lines than before its demolition. Guericke was made a "City Chamberlain," just as his father had been before his premature death. A most difficult post to fill in the midst of the Thirty Years' War! As envoy extraordinary, he made visits to the Swedish generalissimo, to princes and to ministers. At the Peace Congress of Osnabrueck, he fought for the ancient rights of his native city. Appointed burgomaster life, he succeeded, in the midst of the general strife, in placing Magdeburg under the protection of the rising power of Brandenburg, and also in gaining the good will of Emperor Leopold. As Councillor of the Electorate of Brandenburg, and as a member of the nobility of the Empire—so reads his patent of nobility—Otto Von Guericke remained for many years active in the political affairs of the day. He spent his declining years in Hamburg at the home of his son, who was the representative of the "Great Elector" in that city, and it was there

that he died on May 11th, 1686, in the 84th year of his age.

INVENTOR OF AIR PUMP.

Otto von Guericke's career as a statesman alone might well be considered sufficient to have filled out the span of his most unusual life. Yet along with the superabundance of his official duties, he found sufficient leisure time in which to write comprehensive volumes on the history of his native city, and to point out new paths in the field of natural science by means of practical experiments. Galileo had already demonstrated his law of gravity by the famous experiments on the "leaning tower" of Pisa. But this was an isolated case, and generally speaking, natural science was limited to the traditional teachings of Aristotle and his disciples as handed down by them. Even Galileo still held fast to the theory that water followed the piston in a pump because "nature abhors a vacuum"—Aristotle's basic hypothesis. At this point, Guericke took up the task, and after years of tedious experimenting, he invented the air-pump, actually produced a vacuum, until then deemed impossible, and lastly, proved the force of atmospheric pressure. Imagine the astonishment of Emperor Ferdinand, and the Princes and Councillors at the Regensburg Reichstag in 1654, when the Burgomaster of Magdeburg causes all the air to be pumped out of two hemispheres which together form a hollow metal globe, and then shows that the combined strength of 16 horses is unable to pull the two hemispheres apart, but that as soon as a valve lets air into the globe, a child can separate them. With an enormous pipe affixed to his house, he was able to demonstrate that atmospheric pressure was under normal conditions the equivalent of a water-spout 20 ells in height. With this water-barometer, which Guericke constructed at about the same time that Torricelli's quicksilver barometer appeared, he was able for the first time to predict a storm, and so became the founder of the science of modern Meteorology.

SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE.

In a fundamental work entitled, "Experimenta nova, ut vocantur Magdeburgica," he describes among other things, the first machine for generating electricity, also an invention of his. The device consisted of a simple globe made of sulphur, which could be turned by means of a crank, while at the same time the surface was rubbed with the hand. In this way, Otto von Guericke discovered many properties of electricity hitherto unknown. Unfortunately, Guericke's achievements sank into oblivion, and it was not until the 18th century that English, French, Italian, and German physicists rediscovered and applied electrical phenomena, which Guericke had already discovered and demonstrated. Very gradually the principles in natural science found general recognition, which Guericke had advanced both in his writings and by his practical experiments; namely, that all assumptions made or taught in the field of natural science must be based on proven tests. In his own words, as one of the great pioneers of modern natural science and technique, "That form of scientific evidence, which is based on actual



Hubert L. Moore, a convict serving a four year sentence for burglary at the Oklahoma State Penitentiary, has been selected as the subject in a sterilization test case. The State of Oklahoma has sterilized insane persons and a number of convicts at their own request. There is a State law that provides sterilization for twice-convicted felons but so far has been inoperative. Compulsory sterilization has been contested in the courts some time ago but the case never came up and the matter dropped. If the State wins this case, and Moore, a three-timer now serving his fourth sentence, must undergo the operation, it will pave the way for sterilization of five hundred other convicts in the State Prison.

experience, is to be preferred to mere logical deductions."

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COSMIC RAYS

(Continued from page 7.)

which it decreases very slowly. Similar is the case when Aluminium is used instead of lead but the rate of decrease of ionisation with thickness is comparatively low.

The form of the ionisation depth curve suggests that the radiation may be made up of three or four separate parts or components of different penetrating powers. The great penetrating power of these radiations suggests that they must be possessing a vast amount of energy. Mott-Smith has placed a lower limit of 2×10^9 electron volts to the energy of a single ionising particle if it is taken to be electrons and 10^9 e-volts if protons. The Bothe-Kolhorster-Rossi experiment suggests that the total energy of a particle must be of the order of 9.2×10^8 e-volts. Schouland observed that when experiments on cosmic rays are carried under thunderstorms the strong electric fields within and outside the clouds are able to stop a large proportion of these particles. He concludes that the energy of each particle must be less than 5×10^9 e-volts, both if it is protons or electrons. A glance at these figures shows that these numbers are about hundred times greater than the corresponding values for radio-active bodies. Regener's calculations show that the amount of energy that reaches the earth in the form of cosmic rays is approximately equal to the light and heat of all the stars (excluding that of the sun, moon, and the planets). Is this terrific bombardment of energy on the poor earth, not like throwing bags full of coins at a poor soul who is completely at a loss to know as to how to utilize them?

STRATOSPHERE EXPERIMENTS

From the preceding considerations of energy, one really wonders at the mysterious nature of these radiations. If the primary radiation were taken to be constituted of fast moving charged particles, then the earth's magnetic field should produce a deflection in its path with the result that the intensity of radiation would be increasing in higher latitudes than in the lower ones. Millikan has shown that the sea-level intensities in latitudes 59deg. and 34 deg. are the same within an error of one per cent. As against this, the results of the expeditions organised by the universities of Chicago and Denver in the years 1932 and 1933 with a view to find out the geographical distribution of the cosmic rays point conclusively to the fact that the cosmic radiations are affected by the action of earth's magnetic field, the intensity being greater in higher latitudes than in the lower ones, thus following the Geo-magnetic line rather than the magnetic or Geographical latitude. Experiments of Kunze of Rostock, on the effects of very intense magnetic field on the penetrating radiation also support the (charged) corpuscular nature of the radiation. The observations of Max Cosvus, who made an ascent in the stratosphere on 1st August 1934, with a view to study the effects of the earth's magnetic field on cosmic rays do indicate a marked effect of the earth's field on these radiations. As yet this matter is under investigation.

Another view regarding the nature of this radiation is that it may be a stream of secondary electron arising from the passage of the primary ultra-gamma ray quanta through the atmosphere. Suppose that a quantum (i.e. a packet or unit) of energy strikes an atom in the atmosphere and due to its collision with the electron of the atom, the original quantum recoils with a lower 'degraded' frequency, the electron

however moving forward (compton collision). If this 'degraded' quantum again makes a second collision with other atoms, then its energy will be reduced more and more in each additional collision. Since the frequency of the original quanta is very great, both the quantum and the electron move forward in directions slightly inclined to each other. Thus at every point in the atmosphere, there would be a mixture of the primary and the degraded quanta of various orders together with the fast electrons ejected from the atom as a result of the collision. Naturally the degraded quanta possessing lower frequencies than the primary quanta would be absorbed more easily than the latter. Thus on its passage through the atmosphere a stage will be reached when the number of degraded quanta produced, equals the number which is absorbed. Like the equilibrium between the parent radio-active substance with its descendants, this beam of primary quanta reaches an equilibrium state with its degraded quanta. After this stage is reached, the constitution of the quantum part of the beam will remain unaltered. On the basis of these considerations, absorption measurements were made on this mixed beam and attempts were made to find out a relation between the absorption co-efficient of the mixed beam and the absorption co-efficient of the primary beam. But recent experiments show that such of the processes as considered above cannot completely be accounted for by the existing theories. In fact Anderson, Blackett and Occhialini have shown that such high frequency quanta not only detach electrons from outside the nuclei but they reach with the atomic nuclei, by disintegrating them and eject 'Positrons.' Thus the mode of argument stated above does not seem to be satisfactory in the case of such high frequency quanta. Another suggestion regarding the nature of the cosmic rays made in the light of the discovery of 'Neutrons' is that they may be considered as consisting of streams of fast moving neutrons. Since a neutron is of a very small size, with no resultant charge it can penetrate atoms of matter easily which fact can easily explain the high penetrating power of these rays, but the observed effects of the magnetic field on these radiations go against this hypothesis.

ORIGIN OF RADIATION

Complex, as the nature of this radiation is, one would not be surprised to see a host of theories as to the origin of these radiations, put forward by different scientists, with a strong argument in support of his own and with an equally strong argument in condemnation of the others. Amongst such, the following deserve special attention:—

1. The most natural source of these high energy radiations was expected in the interior of the hot stars where the high temperature would convert matter into radiation. But the remarkable constancy of the intensity of this radiation and the absence of any appreciable solar and sidereal time effects rules out this possibility. Another argument which goes against this theory is that if the radiation originated in the stellar interiors, very little of it would reach the earth unaltered, most of it being converted into heat. Hence unless the radiation is supposed to be generated in the outermost layers such large quantities of energy cannot be

expected to be poured on the earth by the stars.

2. Alven has propounded a theory according to which if light bodies collide against heavier bodies then the former may be gaining in energy and speed at the expense of the latter. Thus if light particles travelling fast through the atmosphere meet or pass by other clusters of atoms then because of the electrical forces contained in both of them they may gather energy and after numerous encounters would gather energy and speed of the order of 10^9 e-volts which may probably account for the enormous velocity of the cosmic rays.

3. According to C.T.R. Wilson, part at least of the radiation may be of terrestrial origin coming from thunderclouds. He has shown that a B particle of radioactive origin emitted upwards in the strong electric field within the clouds rapidly gains in energy because the gain in energy from the electric field is more than the loss by ionisation along its path. Since the electric field within the cloud is considered to be directed downwards, the thundercloud would spray a stream of "runaway" electrons of energy up to 5 by 10^9 e-volts in an upward direction. These may either be bent downwards by the earth's magnetic field to return to their "sweet home" (earth) or may be converted into ultragamma quanta by direct hits with atomic nuclei. Experiments are at present in progress to test this theory.

4. According to Millikan, the formation of more complex elements out of hydrogen in interstellar space gives rise to cosmic radiation. Thus when a helium atom is formed, the mass of the atom as a whole is less than the sum of the masses of four protons and two electrons which go to constitute it. This defect in mass is converted into a quantum of energy. He considers that the four main components of the radiation represent the formation of the four most abundant groups of elements from hydrogen, viz., helium, oxygen, silicon and iron. The loss in mass in the process of formation of these elements is obtainable from Aston's mass spectrophotograph and hence the quantum frequency can be calculated. This theory, however is not accepted completely, because a quantitative check on the values of the actual absorption co-efficient and the apparent absorption co-efficient is rather difficult. For softer components of the rays the theory appears to be sufficiently valid.

5. Regener, from his observations, draws the conclusions that these radiations consist of five different components of varying hardness, these of the shortest wavelengths being the most penetrating of all. According to him, all these five groups, are true wave radiations and not streams of electrified particles. The two harder of these called H 2 and H 1 are formed by the collision of a fast proton with a helium atom resulting in the annihilation of both. For the harder components Regener's theory also supported by Sir James Jeans, appears to be quite plausible.

COSMIC TRAVELLER

If we accept the last two of the above stated theories for the softer and the harder components of the radiation then the former are supposed to be formed when creation of matter takes place, while the latter are generated when the destruction of matter takes place and since the intensity of the softer components is much greater than that of the

harder, it clearly means that the synthetic process of building up of helium nuclei is taking place much more rapidly than the destruction process.

The foregoing account of this cosmic traveller makes a layman pause a little in a bewildered state of mind, with the doubt lurking in the mind as to whether Shakespeare himself experienced such a multitude of difficulties in "Taming the Shrew" as those experienced by Millikan and other scientists in "Taming this Traveller! But the foreign traveller, readily forgetting all the tortures, has joined hands with the scientists and has proved himself useful and instrumental in stripping the nucleus of an atom, off its clothes thereby exposing the intricate inner structure of the nucleus (Discovery of the positron). Let us hope that in future, such travellers will very frequently invade the domain of science (in which there is no place for caste, colour and creed) and help the mighty minds of the scientists in clearing the "mysteries of the universe," shrouded in the darkness of ignorance.

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[MOTTO EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

Although the activities of the Khar Balkan-Ji-Bari Branch of the All-India Children's Association have slackened a little, our Home Group has become very active indeed. The children have holidays from school, and so they naturally want some activities.

Last Sunday, they felt like going to Juhu. Our small party went there, and we enjoyed so much—I tell you it was very nice! The bath in the sea was most pleasant. And as the children and we all joined our hands and jumped together over the waves—oh, we felt so jolly!

After having a dip in the sea for about an hour, we went to Namdebhai's at Vile Parle, for he very kindly invited us to take tea at his. But children would not take anything before having another bath. So they had a bath with clean water also at Namdebhai's. And then we sat together for the refreshments.

These simple refreshments too we liked very much. Children relish these things very often no doubt, but they were a treat to us elders also. After that we returned home at Khar. And again in the afternoon we had lunch. You know when you all sit together, you like to eat more and more: We really enjoyed the meals very much.

But I forgot to tell you one very nice thing. You see, at Juhu everyone of us had coconut water too. This is a thing which should not be ignored, that is what the little 'kid' told me when I read out to her this account of our jolly pic-nic. So, well, I do hope we are going to get more and more active bye and bye, the Home Group as well as the Khar Children's Association!

* * * * *

TRY AGAIN

'Tis a lesson you should heed,
Try again;
If at first you don't succeed,

Try again;
Then your courage should appear,
For if you will persevere,
You will conquer, never fear,
Try again;
Once or twice, though you should fail,

Try again;
If you would at last prevail,
Try again;
If we strive, 'tis no disgrace,
Though we do not win the race,
What should we do in the case?
Try again!
If you find your task is hard,
Try again;
Time will bring you your reward,
Try again;
All that other folk can do,
Why, with patience, may not you?
Only keep this rule in view
Try again;

—Sent by Bro. Bhagwandas R. Bakhru.

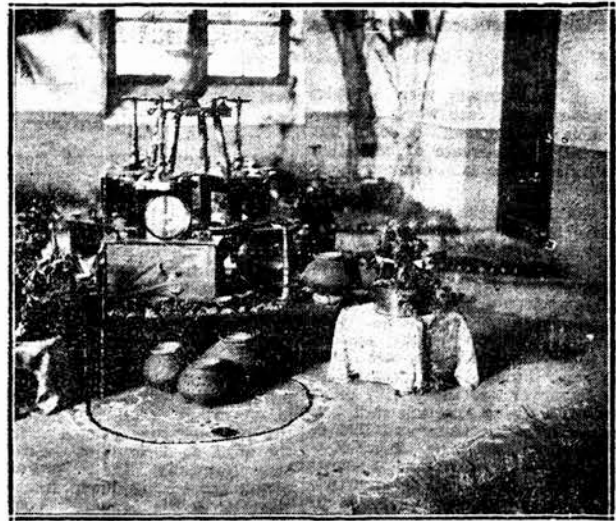
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**CHILDREN'S MONTESSORI
SCHOOL AT BHAVNAGAR.**

India took exactly seven years to catch the new educational message of Dr. Montessori. In the year 1916, Mr. Gijubhai Badheka began his experiments on the Montessori method with his own and his friends' children. A few years later he founded the historic Indian Montessori Children's School under the auspices of the Shree Daxina Murti Bhawan.

Away from the mill chimneys of the city, this Bal Mandir stands on a hill, covering an area of about two acres. On three sides of the Mandir, one commands a lovely view of the expansive natural surroundings. Directly in front of the Mandir, there are flowery evergreen shrubs and small trees, constituting a garden. Nobody plucks flowers but to offer them to the temple (Mandir).

At the foot of the hill, there is the children's playground, equipped with swings, rings, ladders, seasaws and beds of sand. At 12.15 noon, children begin to pour in from all parts of the city, and soon the ground is studded with



They held various kinds of exhibitions for the education and entertainment of children: Here is one of them.

busy children taking full advantage of the amenities provided for them.

At 12.30 the bell rings—not the heavy school-bell, but a musical little alarm. Children run up the hill enthusiastically for their music. They spontaneously change from bustling little kiddies into inspired songsters. They all sing because they must, for the atmosphere of the class is so created as to inspire them; scrupulous cleanliness, flowers, agger lamps, and dim lights help to add to the sanctity of the place.

Musicians begin to play on their stringed instruments, and soon succeed in establishing the musical flow. Mr. Gijubhai and members of the staff sing five or six songs, and children show their taste for music by asking him to stop a bad song or repeat a good one. Children can distinguish different "ragas" and can sing innumerable songs without making any deliberate effort to commit them to memory. Experiments are being made to search auto-corrective means to develop in children the acts of singing, dancing and drama.

After an hour or so, the children go in for their general health examination. Mr. Gijubhai comes to them, and everyone of them has something to tell him—events, accidents, news, even complaints. Mr. Gijubhai listens to them, gives them replies to the satisfaction of their little minds, relates his own experiences and things, and gives them a talk every time. While these talks are going on, he examines cleanliness

dress, eyes, ears, teeth, tongue, throat and the general health of every child.

After the examination, children go to the laboratory, where they consider their work as a boon and nobody misses it. At 2 p.m. every child is busy on the work of his choice making experiments with the sensory apparatus. Having full freedom to move about, they still move about, developing their creative nature with ease and cheerfulness. No compulsion and no choppy finger are required to pin the children to do their work.

At 3-30 p.m. on the sound of

THE JOLLY BOOKMARK



Trace this pattern on a piece of post-card. Then with your colour pencils, colour the eyes green, the lips red, shade the cheeks with brown and put a dark-blue bow. Then cut it out. With the two up-right centre lines you can clip it on any page you want to.

—Sent by Sis. Sushila.



"If I were a Prince"



"Sea Beach Happiness"
(Photo by Z. M. Kadri)

the next bell, after rearranging the laboratory apparatus in order, children start preparing for tiffin. They cleanse the floor and tables, wash plates and spoons, and within fifteen minutes tiffin begins. By batches they sit to eat, one batch decorates the dining hall, another one arranges dishes, the third one serves food and so on. At 4 p.m. all the children have dishes full of dainties before them. At this time Mr. Gijubhai tells them stories also in his illustrative and dramatic manner.

Eating finished, the children softly and rhythmically recite Vedic Mantras. Then they disperse each one of them happier for their



A bird's eye-view of the Dakshinamurti Colony: On the top right is situated the building of the Bal Mandir.

work, and run about going home, whistling and jumping.

The surroundings have a life-long effect on the mind. Montessori is not only a system of education, but it is a philosophy of life itself—the ancient philosophy which Aryans lived and taught us.

The photographs appearing on these pages depict some of the works and scenes of this great children's institution—the Bal Mandir of Bhavnagar. Sjt. Gijubhai certainly deserves congratulations for being the pioneer of such a nice institution. We pray that he may achieve still greater success in this cause!

A Magic Sum

Do you know how to tell the number of children (girls and boys of a father and mother). Ask your companion to add the number of boys to two, which represents father and mother. Multiply the total by two. Add one to the product. Multiply this sum by five. Add the number of girls to this product. Multiply the result by ten. Add the number of children who are dead and ask him to tell you the result. If from this result you subtract "250" the last digit of the resultant figure represents the number of children dead. The middle digit the number of girls and the first digit the number of boys.

Example:—

Father and Mother	2
Add 3 boys	5
Multiply by 2	10
Add 1	11
Multiply by 5	55
Add 4 girls	59

Multiply by 10 590
Add 3 dead children 593

If you subtract 250 from the figure 593 you will get 343. The last digit 3 is the number of children dead. The middle digit 4 is the number of girls and the first digit 3 is the number of boys.

—Sent by Bro. K. Narayanan.

THAT EXPLAINS IT

Old Busybody (in train, to a lady in same compartment):
"Have you any family?"
"Yes, sir—one son."
"Indeed! Does he smoke?"
"No; he has never touched even a cigarette."
"So much the better, madam. Tobacco is a poison. Does he belong to a club?"
"He has never set foot in one."
"Then I congratulate you. Does he come home late at night?"

"Never. He always goes to bed straight after dinner."

"He is a model young man. How old is he?"
"Seven months to-day."

* * * * *

Anonymous
"Children! Do you know who an anonymous person is?" asked a teacher to the pupils.

(No one answers.)
"Well! an anonymous person is one who does not wish his name to be known," said the teacher.

"Now! Now! Who's that making a noise over there!" bawled out the teacher.

lative when Billy returned from there.

"Course I did," replied Billy "I heard the lady back of us say she never saw a child behave so."
—Sent by Bro. Nanji.

* * * * *

WONDERS OF THE WORLD.

1. Swallows can fly at a speed of 130 M. P. H.
2. The cricket's ear is situated on its leg.
3. Light travels at 186,000 miles per second.
4. A Canadian river yields pure salt.
5. The flying fish can fly a

11. Mount Etna is the largest volcano of Europe.

12. Chann! Building is the tallest mid town building of New York standing 680 ft. high and has 56 floors.

13. One of the longest canals in the world runs from Leningrad to the frontier of China, a distance of 4,500 miles.

14. The highest bridge in the world is the railway bridge that crosses the gorge of the Zambesi just below the famous Victoria Falls in South Africa. It is 400 ft. above the water.

—Sent by Bro. H. A. Khan.

* * * * *

GREETINGS TO PUSHPA

Pushpa means a flower. Flower is always beautiful, soft and tender. It gives very good smell to those who come in touch with it. Let the work of "Pushpa" be "Love and Service" by which it would make itself useful to many without the distinction of caste, creed or colour, or love or hatred.

"Pushpa" can be compared to children. Children are having the great qualities of "Pushpa." Like Pushpa children are young and beautiful whose hearts are soft and tender. Like the scent of "Pushpa" children give us the pleasure enjoying their innocent love and crystalline purity of their tender heart. Just like "Pushpa" they are selfless and are ready to give whatever they get without the desire for result. Children are the very embodiments of the Lord. Their face is always lit by the Divine smile of God. "Pushpa" and children are shining examples for us to follow. All glory be to them!

May "Pushpa" live a long and prosperous life to bring harmony, unity, peace and goodwill among children who are the citizens of the morrow. May its motto of "education and entertainment" fulfil the object of "Pushpa." Let there be world brotherhood where we become the children of One Divine Mother and followers of one religion. All success be to Pushpa!

—T. Gopalkrishna Rao.

Have you ever seen this "Pushpa"—The Children's Own Paper, which is talked of highly by every one practically? If not, please send for a specimen copy at least, enclosing two annas stamps.

And let those who have not yet joined the All-India Children's Association do so without losing any further time. We shall be glad to send you an enrollment form and full particulars of the Association if you send us nine ples stamps only to cover the postage and intimate us of your age and full address.

Kindly send all communications directly to:—

Dada—"Gulistan",
Khar—Bombay.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada



"An anonymous person, teacher!" chuckled a clever boy.

A Difficulty

Mary: "Daddy! why do you wear spectacles?"

Father: "To see my dear girl".

Mary: "Then why do you not wear them in the night papa?"

Father: "Don't be absurd my daughter."

Mary: "But how can you see dreams without them?" persuaded the little girl.

Excellent Behaviour

"Did you behave well in the theatre?" asked an interested re-

distance of 150 yds.

6. A certain species of Brazilian fish protects its young, the whole brood of 30 or so, by allowing them to swim into its mouth.

7. The world's biggest snail comes from Queensland. It is six inches long, and its shell is bigger than a cricket ball.

8. Tigers fear to attack a wild boar at bay.

9. There are 180 mountains in the Alps from 4,000 to 15,732 feet high.

10. The largest trees are in Australia some exceeding in 400 feet in height.



The Bal Mandir Children stage a drama: Sjt. Gijubhai is one of the actors.

TARFFIC IN ARMS SECRETS

(Continued from Page 2)

of the chemical compound with which the Army filled its gas-mask canisters. But the Reserve officer found that formula well guarded. Desperately needing money, he offered dol. 10,000 to a subordinate whom he thought could break down the guard. But the subordinate was more loyal than the Reserve officer; he told his superiors. They took away the Reserve officer's commission, but that was his only punishment.

Secrets From W. P. B.

Another American, this time a private citizen but unquestionably loyal, went to Washington to do business with a Government department. He started home again with a brief case filled with plans, blueprints, and drawings closely related to the nationalised defence. On the train, two strangers, tried to scrape an acquaintance. They followed him from the station. Later, his office desk was broken open, and his servant was offered dol. 500 to steal the papers. Spies have tried to buy from janitors the waste paper from Government-office baskets. At the Patent Office in Washington they search patent papers, and often approach American inventors, money in hand. When J. Walter Christie, the famous American tank inventor, resisted their advances, one foreign agent told him: "You might as well sell us your secret; if you don't, we'll steal it."

At last, on February 11, 1936, the Army issued minute directions for hiding its military secrets from such skulkers. Research work, designing, developing, testing, or producing of equipment, can now be declared a "restricted project," and anyone who allows a foreign power to acquire improperly "any writing, code book, signal book, sketch, photograph, photographic negative, blueprint, print, map, model, note, instrument, appliance, or information" relating to such a project, may get two years in prison, while anyone who voluntarily gives or sells such information may get twenty years—in peace time. In time of war, he may face the black muzzles of a firing squad.

The Army was shocked into issuing these drastic orders by recent events, notably the Osman case. Osman, an Army non-commissioned officer with access, to important data on the defences of the Panama Canal, was accused of sending portions of it to a mysterious correspondent. Confronted with the stern gaze of a court-martial, he was charged with corresponding under an assumed name, with foreign agents who sent him money. The court snapped "Twenty years!" President Roosevelt later ordered a retrial and Osman was acquitted, but the whole proceedings served to show the Army the danger in letting its secrets lie around loose.

Now, secrecy is enforced by restricting, for a two-year trial period, information about new military inventions like the fast, light tank that has been officially described as equal to or better than that of any nation. But to enforce silence at Fort Benning Ga., where the 29th Infantry tries out new equipment, is not always easy. One officer lamented:

"This morning, 1,200 doughboys tried out the new semi-automatic rifle. To-night, 1,200 doughboys keep 1,200 dates with 1,200 girls, and to-morrow night, 1,200 girls keep 1,200 dates with 1,200 foreign spies!"

Miniature Cameras

Big numbers—but the tiptoe tracks of foreign spies really have been found at Fort Benning. The Army has recently ordered that before any foreigner can visit an establishment, Government or

private, where the War Department wants secrecy preserved he must get permission from the Secretary of War—and he "must not" carry a camera. That may stop the "distinguished foreign scientists," one of whom not long ago walked blandly through a munition factory, paused an instant, whisked up a corner of a vest, and photographed a machine with a tiny microscopic camera camouflaged as a suspender button.

A camera's click was an alarm that helped start the Navy hunting spies, but the camera was no miniature. Its German telescopic lens ranged a mile. Trained upon our new cruiser "Trenton," it was gripped in the brown hands of Yoshio Matsuda, an officer in Japanese Navy, touring American ports in civilian clothes. There was no law against it when he was arrested, last winter, but in seventy-two hours the highest strategical authority in the country, the joint Army and Navy Board, had introduced one into Congress. Now it is illegal, without permission, to sketch, map, or photograph, from ground or air, any one of twenty-four Army and Navy reservations, including flying fields.

As a result partly of the Matsuda case the Navy has revived its war-time "security service" to protect such secrets as a new process of long-distance weather forecasting. Based on astronomical computations, this process is an improvement on the system devised by Gen. A. W. Greely. Already it has predicted hurricanes. That secret is locked up, against the day it may be needed for the first sea fight of "the next war."

Spy Boats

Also locked up in Washington is a startling preview of that fight; a sudden, lightning stab below the belt, at our battle fleet just putting to sea; by an enemy lurking in wait, disguised—a spy navy. Grotesque? Well, high Army and Navy officers do not think so. A Congressional committee has taken sworn testimony about it, with a blueprint by a Government marine surveyor, which I have seen. It shows a powerful steel clipper, with a 500-horsepower Diesel engine, high-power electric searchlight, wireless, and an 8,000-mile high-sea cruising radius. There are 250 of them on our Pacific coast, catching tuna. But the fish bins and bait tanks of many are so constructed, that they can be quickly converted into mine magazines and torpedo tubes.

Most of those boats are owned by Japanese and manned by Japanese naval reservists. In war's first hour, they would strike at our battleships, which to-day the Navy is trying to strengthen against torpedoes and mines. And to-day, those battleships are followed about by this fitting fleet, like a spy shadowing his quarry. Sea spies hover when our Fleet has target practice, or passes through the Panama Canal. Only recently, Representative Samuel Dickstein charged in Congress that some were haunting the Aleutian Islands where our Army and Navy are making important surveys.

Vanishing 'Planes

As the vessel-like scientific spies suck out our defence secrets on sea and land, their eyes also turn greedily toward the sky. American aviation is producing the best, and since Congress authorized 5,000 more war planes, may soon produce the most. Recently, American ingenuity has achieved all-metal fighting mono-planes which threaten to shelve

the bi-plane, and new, heavy passenger planes convertible into bombers or "flying headquarters." The Government is testing a new theory of propelling dirigibles by drawing in air through a funnel-like opening at the front, and expelling it from the rear, at tremendous speed.

Like honey, such inventions draw swarms of spies. Take the mystery of the vanishing airplane. Last summer, it stood ready to leave a California airport on its trial trip. Its pilot, a Reserve officer, learned out for final instructions.

"Don't fly out of sight!" they cautioned him. "O K!" he cried back. "Contact!" The new plane soared, circled, manoeuvred. It seemed under perfect control.

"It's a knock-out!" exulted the spectators. "It'll do 350 when he gives it the gun. Greatest fighting plane ever built. Worth the hundred thou—why—what's he doing?"

The new plane was speeding away westward. It vanished.

The greatest fighting airplane ever built has never come back. Nor has its pilot, though he had a parachute. Army and police investigated, and found this:

The plane had been seen flying, at tremendous speed north ward along the Pacific shore. Not far out at sea, also dashing north, was a speedboat that had seen waiting offshore.

To-day, at the great military airport at Dayton, Ohio, new models are guarded by barred doors, in hangars that only officers can enter. That is one result of a recent conference at Washington on aircraft secrecy.

Problem Of Communication

Really to stop the scientific spies is hard, with laws so lax that the famous G-men confess they can beat kidnappers and bandits, but not spies. Why, after a spy has stolen a secret, Uncle Sam's mail will deliver it for him, to his country's embassy or consulate here, or to some "cover" address abroad. Yet, in most countries, communication is the weakest link in the chain of secret service. And the spy "must" communicate.

Many spies use couriers, like the "Europa" steward. They devise crafty ways to conceal their precious reports, written frequently with a microscopic pen, upon gauziest tissue paper, to fill little space. They are hidden furtively in hollow or false teeth, shoe heels, the plaster casing of a broken arm, between safety-razor blades, in hollow canes, tooth-brush

handles, candy, tin foil around flowers. An arrested spy calmly lighted his pipe. A detective leaped upon him and knocked the pipe from his hand. Hidden in the tobacco was a tiny roll of tissue paper which the spy had attempted to destroy.

Often spy messages are in secret code or cipher. To solve one, may open a trail through the ramifications of a whole espionage system, to its directing head. At least, the system can be poisoned at the source, by sending out falsified reports. So there is a tense, hidden conflict between spy and cryptographer, that furnishes one of the most dramatic and mystifying aspects of the great game of secret service.

Safe communication is a problem so pressing that, a while back, some excellent scientific brains were set to solve it. They experimented on an invisible signalling by infra-red rays. So, at our Army's manoeuvres this summer, you may stumble across a soldier, crouched on the ground, talking to himself.

"Da-da-di-da!" he says. Silence. Then a shrill whistle, shorts and lungs. If you can get a good look, you will see that he is talking the dots and dashes of radio code into the microphone of a neat ten-pound portable transmitter. It transforms the sound into invisible infra-red light and directs it to a receiver, from which it issues in long and short whistles. Infra-red beams cannot be intercepted by enemy radio.

Have we discovered the secret of secret spy communication? Already, stealthily the scientific spies are slinking, to steal it.

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That's True But Show Us The Way

Without old age pensions, and with insecurity of service in this stifling heat, how can a man be happy?

Be happy and gay little man. Be happy and gay. That's true, but show us the way. People have to sleep on the pavements, because to sleep in those ovens is to forestall the experience of hell. Those rooms are not only hot, but there's a smell round about coming from the gutters, and the small passages between two houses in some parts of Bombay, where some people sleep. There are some chawls in Mandvi, where to climb a staircase would be an adventure, staircases where smell is congealed, mixed with darkness.

Hell On Earth

Poor staircase! spat upon, trodden with heartless feet, people sleep there, with anaemic children, amidst warm dirty smell with an aroma of yesterday's food in various stages of decomposition, and slippery pavements with banana skins, and dirt and poverty, with men working for eight to twelve annas a day, for eight to twelve hours, in an atmosphere of perspiration, warm dust, hot sun, and heartless capitalism. Walk on any of our roads, they suffer overwhelmingly from dirt. Dirt and Noise. Just walk from Dadar to Parel between 6 and 7 p.m. and please watch the men and women, who walk the greasy pavements—not "en masse," but in terms of individuals, in terms of families, living in those cement prisons. They are in love, they are fond of something stronger than water, they are fathers, mothers, their brother is ill in the "mulak", they spend most of their money in drink, they drink rum, they even devour fowl, as our capitalist friends tell us. They spit on the floor. Oh, God, their latrines are horrible. Flies are on their food, on "jalebis," their "bhajyas" are not always healthy, the whistle blows early in the morning and soda-fountains are, of course, not attached to the mills.

Mr. Charles Chaplin may have acted and written a saga on Modern Times, but it all seems feathers and whipped cream, compared to this hell on earth that is lying in our midst in Bombay. Can we imagine ourselves sleeping in one of these chawls, where heat and bugs and dirt and smell make life so unbearable for our fellowmen? You simply can't say that their ways are such. They have a right to a clean bed and a clean room, clean clothes, God's mornings and evenings for recreation. It's a scandal the way people live round about us with dirty rags, and sackcloth, without books, newspapers, with a mind denuded of beauty by hideous industrial conditions. Yesterday a mosquito entered your bed-curtain, God knows how and ruined your sleep. Ten thousand devils, how did it come in? Last month your sleep was disturbed because from some far off place, a bad smell was conveyed unto your room, something horrible like some memory of ancient caves, where our ancestors lived, something unnatural, out of the way, something unthinkable an excruciating event in our existence. Your servant, when you'll dismiss him will have the luxury of such mosquitoes and such prurient smells every night, your servant whom you love.

We Are Armchair Critics

While you are swaying in your curtained beds, from one place

to another in all the flats of Matunga, Villa Parla, Khar, Bandra, because you can't sleep for lack of cool wind, ten lakhs of people are sleeping in unmentionable circumstances, amidst squalour, dirt, dust, vicious smell that is not our lot. Surely that sort of thing can't last for ever. We discuss in terms of Marxism in a cool restaurant or soda fountain, or on a deck chair, the woes of our fellow-men. We are pained for a time, but the smell does not enter our soul, as the germs are in the lungs of a T. B. patient. With the exception of a few sincere workers, we are armchair critics, who suffer for lack of sincere work. So, if we have one room for one man with a bath room attached, one clean room with the sun-shine sweeping-in in the morning, we can love our neighbour like ourselves, specially if we are bachelors. Cleanliness is after all next to godliness, it brings a man nearer to you—all the differences of caste and creed pass away when clean washed men meet together. Of course, there is the untouchability of the mind, the criminal mind, but that is rare. Man is reduced to that stage in lust of gold or power, but dirt is offensive, and it is indecent to let a city welter in dirt and to let men sleep in cement jails, in by-lanes

which are gutters, and dirty ovens, which are tenements.

Our Duty To The "Masses"

The people who pass by you on the road are not phantoms, vague units of statistical charts and graphs, nor a few dhotis, plus red eyes, drooping shoulders, banded heads, that go to form that nebulous conception of "masses". They are individuals with space between them, more different from one another than the stars. Some of them have beautiful dark eyes, but, of course, we do not notice them. They are not mermaids, red turbans or caps. They have weaknesses, eccentricities, like the Stuart kings, or like the Bourbons. They may be misers like Louis XI, or great lovers like Henry VIII, hunchbacked like Richard III, students of human nature like Mr. Jingle who was after all like one of them. What happened in the West, the gradual elimination of difference between the classes and the masses, should also happen with us, should also happen in Lal Bag, Mahalakshmi, Byculla, Colaba, Grant Road.

Surely nobody likes to see them sleeping on the pavements, hundreds of them, because they cannot sleep in their dark ovens. Compare European conditions of to-day with those of the last cen-



Judge: "Your evidence strikes me as being unreliable."
Witness: "It's the best I can do on such short notice."

tury. Municipalities have brought civilization to cities like London and Paris. The work of the London County Council is in the health of the London children, in its parks, museums, schools. Happiness is unto him who makes others happy. Let us sort of give soul, features, eccentricities, individuality, personality, to that vague passing procession of bedraggled men and women we call the masses.

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News From Far & Near



Second: "What do you think of his uppercut?"
Boxer: "I was very much struck by it."

PRESS BUTTON AND THE ROOF ROLLS BACK!

A new music hall which, at a moment's notice, can be turned into an open-air theatre, has just been opened at Europe House in Berlin. At a touch of a button the roof of the great auditorium can be rolled back and the theatre decorations of flowers and palm trees give the appearance of a garden.

NAPOLEON'S HOUSE OF EXILE

The dead past is coming to life down on the Isle of Elba, where the Italian Government has plans afoot to restore the house Napoleon occupied during his exile there, according to James J. Bulger, Canadian Division Manager, American Express Travel Service. When Napoleon arrived at Elba, he was offered living quarters, with all due ceremony, at the Hotel de Ville. But this was something less than satisfactory to the exile so he set out house-hunting soon after his arrival. What he found became the Mulini Palace, a country home in the hills above Portoferraio. The windmills which had given the house its name of "Mulini" were promptly removed; a garden of flower beds and gravel paths were laid out; outbuildings that had served as guard houses were converted into a small theatre for amateur performances, and miscellaneous structures in front of the house were razed to afford a spacious drive for the emperor's carriage-and-four. A certain amount of splendour was introduced into the home by personal possessions. From Fontainebleau was brought lavish silverware and a sizable portion of his library. The Mulini Palace, now under renovation, will house a collection of Napoleonic relics, making it a museum for travellers to Elba.

DEAFNESS

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SECOND PARTY HELPS

President of the University of Oregon says the young man's most difficult problem is choosing the right girl to marry. Fortunately, however, this is a problem in the solution of which the y.m. usually can count on plenty of co-operation from the party of the second part.

STEPPING ON THE GAS

A magistrate at Brantford fined a Detroit clergyman dol. 25 and costs after hearing from a Provincial officer that he travelled at the rate of 80 miles an hour on the highway from Princeton to Paris. The motor-cycle was unable to overtake the automobile on the open road.

Wonder now this clergyman will feel in his parishioners ask him to preach a sermon on "Safety First?"

PEACEMAKING IN PAPUA.

Peace-making among the Papuan tribes is a much simpler business than in Europe. In his annual report to the Australian government which is responsible for the administration of the territory, the Lieut-Governor (Sir Hubert Murray) tells how the assistant residents magistrate found three tribes at war. The cause, apparently, was the unfaithfulness of one of the wives, but it had become complicated by stolen pigs and the refusal of a purchaser to pay for another wife after delivery and acceptance. The



Doctor: "How do you sleep?"
Patient: "Like this."

affair became ultimately so involved as to pass the understanding of even the natives concerned. The magistrate decided to make peace, and the three warring factions were made to bring in three pigs and three spears. They laid the pigs side by side, and the three representative chiefs stood over the pigs and broke the spears, declaring that they would fight no more and adding that in future they would bring all their troubles to the Government for settlement. "The strange thing about these peace-makings," adds Sir Hubert, "is that they are often effective for quite a long time."

THE LEISURE CLASS

"If you destroy the leisure class you destroy civilization," observed Mr. Morgan. This classical theory that a leisure class is the necessary bulwark of enlightenment and culture evokes here and there

LANGUAGE BADGES FOR TAXI-DRIVERS.

German taxi-drivers specialising in any foreign language will during the Olympic Games in Berlin in August wear a badge indicating their talent. These badges are intended for the guidance of foreign visitors travelling about the City and to the many entertainments provided for them. Drivers have to pass an examination by the police in order to qualify for a badge, and language schools have, as a result, experienced a sudden increase in business.

FISH FIGHT MOSQUITOES.

A little fish, called gambusia affinis, is helping to free Papua, which is governed from Australia, from the malaria mosquito. According to the Government medical officer's report, the fish were introduced into Papua from New Guinea, in 1933, and wherever they had been placed, they had eliminated the mosquito larvae. Some were placed in a lagoon, and a big flood carried them to neighbouring lagoons. In five months all the lagoons were swarming with the fish and the mosquito had been entirely eliminated. One lagoon, of six acres, which teemed with the larvae had been cleared in three months, and the fish had bred to countless millions.

Says Pilgrim Fathers Debarked In Virginia

WASHINGTON, (By Mail.) John Garland Pollard, former Governor of Virginia, dipped into the records of the past to-day and came up with the announcement that the Pilgrim Fathers landed in Virginia, not Massachusetts. "It is all quite evident," said the scholarly Virginian, "if you read the Mayflower compact." Unfurling a copy of the ancient document he recited: "Having undertaken for the glories of God and the advancement of the Christian faith and honour of our King and country, a voyage to plant the first colonies in the northern part of Virginia."

"That should be enough to convince the most skeptical," he added. "But if they need more proof let them examine the grants of Queen Elizabeth and King James I."

Pollard asserted that when the virgin Queen made her grant to Sir Walter Raleigh she told him to claim all land within a 600 miles radius of where he settled.

"Now," continued Pollard, "take Roanoke Island as your starting point and plot the distance 600 miles north. This reveals that the northern line of the territory Raleigh named after the Queen extended to a point between Plymouth Rock and Boston, which means the rock was in Virginia."

a skeptical smirk in these days of leftist intellectualism. Yet there is evidence from the slave-supported elegances of Greece and Rome to the aristocratically patronized artists of recent times that lends to support it. A great civilization usually survives by virtue of a nucleus of votaries who cherish its cultural and inspirational flame. But with the advance of democracy it is no longer so easy as it was to identify the leisure class.



"Is your husband going to cancel his fishing excursion now he has such a nasty cold?"
"He can't. He's bought the beer, dearie."

SPECULATION AND INVESTMENT

L'Information (Montreal): "Certain people think only of investment, without asking themselves sometimes if what is called speculation is not in some circumstances a good thing. They seemingly ignore the fact that there are judicious speculations, just as there are judicious investments. Everything, of course, depends on circumstances. Furthermore, it will always be better to make a promising speculation than a risky investment. The difference between the two categories does not seem to have been sufficiently established. Doubtless there is good on one side as on the other, but there is need of specialists in the calling."

"This is not to say that one should trust to the first comer, for it is better to trust one's own judgment than the advice of those who are unduly interested or often ill-informed."

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Words Are Soldiers Of Fortune

(Continued from page 1)

Words are soldiers of fortune precisely because like (or perhaps unlike) the human soldiers of fortune not cunning but chance (to borrow the phraseology of evolution) shapes their destiny in the strangest manner.

A STIMULATING BOOK.

The groups of words classified include those treated, under "Trade and Commerce", "Connections and Developments", "Metaphors" the last of which is prefaced with the statement "It has been said that every language is a dictionary of faded metaphors, and nothing is more true of human speech! In other words, language in its evolution, is the shorthand of civilisation and the excellence of this little book consists in this that it stimulates in the ordinary reader, who is likely to be bored with philological treatises on the subject, the interest in the "personality" of words and suggests the processes underlying the changes in meaning of words. The few lines of the classics in prose and poetry quoted suitably in indicating the remarkable change in meaning testify to the erudition, the sense of discrimination, literary taste and the desire to give the history of transformation with thoroughness combined with economy that characterise the treatment throughout of what is ordinarily regarded as a dull if difficult subject.

PRODUCTION IS SOCIALIZED

Achievements Of Soviet Youths

MOSCOW, (By Mail)

The Soviet state now has largely achieved the first goal in its march to communism, Andrei Andreyeff, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist party in the U. S. S. R., told a Young Communist League conference.

The productive means of the country now are almost entirely socialized and class divisions have been wiped out, he asserted.

Of all goods produced in the U. S. S. R. this year, 98.5 per cent will be produced by state agencies, leaving only 1.5 per cent made up of small handicraft trades, such as dressmakers, milliners, shoemakers and the like, which are non-socialized, Mr. Andreyeff asserted.

Though Mr. Andreyeff did not mention it, these also are rapidly being driven out of business by the prohibitive taxes now being applied to these feeble remnants of individual producers.

With socialization of industry and the almost complete collectivization of agriculture, there is now only one class, namely the workers, Mr. Andreyeff declared.

Achievement of a classless society was emphasized later in the day by Joseph Fainberg, secretary of the Central Committee of the Comsomol, as removing the need for restricting various privileges to youths of proletarian origin as was formerly done.

"There is no longer any need to limit entry to the Comsomol to workers alone," said Mr. Fainberg. "The majority of young people working in offices, members of the Soviet intelligentsia, come from proletarian strata.

The "Psychic" Lump of Sugar

THE only requirements for this mystery, outside of a strong element of personality and nerve combined, without which your experiment may prove a farce, are a glass of water and a lump of loaf sugar. These may be borrowed.

You omit telling your spectators just what you are about to do, but request someone to place a letter, or mark of identification upon one side of the lump of sugar, with an ordinary lead pencil. You turn your back while the sugar is placed, marked side down, upon a table.

The lump of sugar is now dropped into the glass of water and your assistant's hands are placed over the glass, "to create

a vacuum, under which conditions only are spirit forces inclined to work." Bubbles are seen arising from the dissolving lump of sugar, which, you explain, "are visible spiritualistic manifestations."

Upon removing your assistant's hands from the glass, the mark placed upon the lump of sugar is seen plainly imprinted upon his hand.

The spectators will not notice that you have handled the sugar in any way, as you requested them to place it in the glass themselves. They also fail to notice that you have moistened your thumb in the water and picked up the lump of sugar with the thumb underneath, getting an imprint of the mark upon your thumb, which you place

upon the back of the assistant's hand while instructing him how to place his hands over the glass.

No amateur conjurer should attempt to perform this trick before an audience of his friends until he has practised it a sufficient number of times to give a smooth performance. The success of the trick depends upon the magician's skill in picking up the sugar so as to get an imprint of the mark on it which the conjurer transfers to his thumb and then to the back of his assistant's hand.

The Mysterious Bottle Label

A MYSTERY rather than a trick, this surprising oddity proves perplexing to those who see it. This curiosity is a bottle with a label on the inside instead of the outside!

You can easily prepare the bottle. Place it in a bowl of warm water and allow the label to soak off until it floats freely. Put some water in the bottle and lay it on its side. Then wrap the label around a pencil; remove the pencil and push the label into the bottle.

The label, floating inside the bottle unrolls and spreads against the inside of the bottle. Shake out the water, little by little, after the label rests in the desired position. The label gradually comes to rest and sticks to the inside of the bottle.

A Game of Colors

EACH player who participates in this game is given a pencil and a card on which is written the name of a color—red, blue, green, yellow, etc.

The cards can be all marked with the same color, but the game is more interesting if cards bearing the names of different colors are used. If necessary the colors black and white also can be used.

The players are given pencils, and at the word "Go" they write on their cards the names of as many things as they can think of in that color, in a given time limit. The player who has the longest list wins the game.



Magic Square of Words

ROSIE is deep in her Spring house-cleaning and painting. While pausing for a rest she believes that the monotony of the wall-paper pattern can be relieved by painting some appropriate letters in the squares, so as to spell six words which will read horizontally and vertically alike.

The six words that Rosie used are suggested by the following definitions: 1. Trains which stop at every station. 2. A pancake or fritter made with eggs. 3. An apartment underground. 4. To affirm. 5. An alliance. 6. A way or road in a city.

Spell out the correct words by writing a letter in each square of the six horizontal rows of squares and words will read the same both down and across.

Cross-Out Numbers

WRITE the following numbers in a line: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10.

The object is to cross out three groups of numbers, starting from the end of the line. The last number of each group must be odd. This sounds impossible, as the last group must end with 10! But it can be done.

Get a sheet of paper and a pencil and see how quickly you can correctly group the 10 numbers. After you have solved the puzzle, get your friends to try it.

(For solutions see page 46)



FIND THE BOWLERS' SCORES

THE final games of the annual tournament of the Ladies' Bowling Club of Beaverville took place last Saturday evening. Under the rules of the tournament only the ten members having the highest averages for the entire season were eligible to compete in the final three games, for which substantial cash prizes were offered. The contestants were numbered from one to ten, according to their average scores.

All ten contestants were very closely matched, as indicated by

the fact that the highest total score for the three games was only nine points more than the lowest.

Player number one with the highest total score stood one point more than player number two who had one point more than player number three and so on down the line to player number ten who, as before mentioned, was nine points below the highest total score for the three games.

The total number of points scored by the ten duck pin players for the three games was 3,435.

Players oddly numbered one, three, five, seven and nine had scores which were even numbers and the evenly numbered players two, four, six, eight and ten had scores which were odd numbers.

What was the score of each of the ten bowlers?

(For solution see page 46)

There are no longer divisions of peasants into rich, middle and poor. All are members of a collectivized, socialized agricultural society."

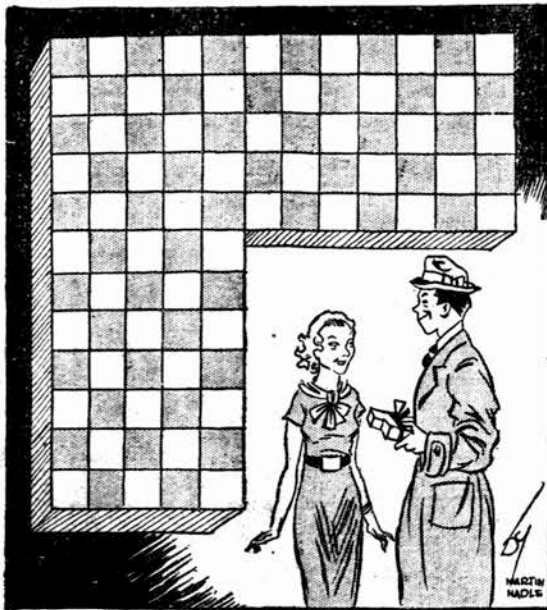
Mr. Fainberg outlined the duties of the Comsomol under the new constitution with whose framing Joseph Stalin had much

to do. It will help to educate and guide youth, emphasizing party theory less, though grounding them in its principal tenets, and concentrate on general culture and inculcation of "Communist morals" and Soviet patriotism.

The Comsomol is to continue efforts to eradicate religion, espe-

cially among village youth where it still survives. The original draft of the new constitution pledged the Comsomol to being religion "mercilessly, determinedly." On Stalin's suggestion, this merciless fight is no longer needed, this has been changed to "patiently, thoroughly."

Puzzle of the Candy Box



SETH SEBASTIAN is an ardent puzzlist and never misses an opportunity to spring his favorite pastime in some form on his friends. When he called on Nora Neaf the other evening Seth presented her with a box of candy packed in an odd-shaped container,

as shown by the checkerboard design consisting of 95 small squares of the same size.

Seth challenged Nora to mark off the squares in such a way as to form 10 other squares, using all 95 small squares. Can you do this?

Anagrams of the Horse

THERE is a game of dice-throwing called "horse," in which a player to win must gain the highest number of points. The puzzlist, however, does not need dice to score, but easily can do so by solving this "horse" anagram puzzle.

Write down the word "horse," drop one of the five letters and arrange the remaining four to spell the following suggested words: 1. The Greek god of love. 2. A Swedish coin (plural). 3. Painful to pressure. 4. A hardy plant producing a flower of 50 varieties.



(For solutions see page 48)

PRIZE-WINNER

Forfeits

SCHOLARSHIP

NEW YORK (By Mail.)

Eighteen-year-old Lloyd Lewis, of Plattsburg, Mo., sat in a Manhattan skyscraper office and saw his dream of a college education swept away because he didn't understand the meaning of plagiarism.

Lloyd announced as the winner of a \$5,000 prize essay contest sponsored by Eddie Cantor, the comedian, seemed nothing but bewildered as Cantor's agent told him he was disqualified from the prize because he had plagiarized word for word, part of an article written several months ago by Dr. Frank Kingdon president of Newark University, for a magazine.

Santor's contest was for a peace

essay, and Dr. Kingdon's article had been on the same subject.

Wide-eyed, the farm youth turned to questioners.

"What is plagiarism?" he asked. "I don't know what it means."

Informed, he readily admitted copying Dr. Kingdon's article and submitting it as his own in the contest which he entered as a junior in the Plattsburg High School.

"Sure, I copied the article," he told his astounded audience. "I don't see anything wrong in that. It was much better than I could have done and honestly I don't see anything wrong in it, I wanted to win the contest and go to college so I just looked up a lot of magazine articles on the same subject in the library and then picked out what I thought was the best. I didn't copy it all, though, I just took enough paragraphs to make it the right length. I counted the words."

Cantor's agent, Ben F. Holzman, said that Lloyd would be sent back to Plattsburg by plane

The Cross-Word Puzzle

HORIZONTAL.

- 1—Chair.
- 5—Closes.
- 10—Valley.
- 14—Sea eagle.
- 15—Soup with thickening.
- 16—Level.
- 17—What war ended with the peace treaty concluded at Paris in 1856?
- 19—Tools with cutting edges.
- 21—Writing implement.
- 22—Rhymed composition.
- 23—Drink greedily.
- 26—Domestic animals.

- 27—Unusual.
- 31—Story.
- 32—Bargain.
- 33—What American lawyer and Confederate statesman was sent with Seward on a mission to England?
- 34—Cloth measure.
- 35—Cause of ruin.
- 36—Rector.
- 37—Above.
- 38—What is the second largest republic of South America?
- 40—Symbol for tellurium.
- 41—What well-known island of the Malay Archipelago is triangular in shape?
- 43—Converts into leather.
- 44—Winged part.
- 45—African antelope.

- 46—Blink.
- 47—Prevaricated.
- 48—Eelworm.
- 49—Ring of a chain.
- 50—Portions.
- 51—The Ruhr is a tributary of what river?
- 52—Impede.
- 54—What American horticulturist was famous for developing new plants through cross-breeding?



- 57—What is the oldest university in the United States?
- 61—Medley.
- 62—Who wrote "The Mill on the Floss"?
- 64—Wild ox of Celebes.
- 65—Animal.
- 66—Dispatches.
- 67—Wife of a lord.

VERTICAL.

- 1—Dry; said of wines.
- 2—Make a mistake.
- 3—Bird of the cuckoo family.
- 4—What statesman was instrumental in bringing about the marriage of Wil-

Ham of Orange and Mary.

5—Stretch across.

6—Vandal.

7—Birthplace of Abraham.

8—Cylindrical.

9—Prophets.

10—What river rising in the mountains of British Guiana reaches the Atlantic at Georgetown?

11—Hall.

12—Celtic god of the sea.

13—Being in the most abstract sense.

18—Elongated fish.

20—Like.

22—The festival of what martyr is celebrated on Feb. 14?

23—What German-American soldier was the first to receive Cornwallis' offer of surrender?

24—What English novelist wrote "Fortitude"?

25—Of what state (abbr.) is Springfield the capital?

26—Walking stick.

28—Heast of burden.

29—Radical.

30—Groups of nine.

32—Starch from East Indian palm.

33—Supplies with manpower.

35—Raised.

36—Pierce with a pointed weapon.

38—What is the seat of the University of Michigan?

39—Large basin.

42—Engine of war.

44—Ventilate.

46—Marine spiral gastropod.

47—Pertaining to insects in the immature stage.

49—Covers the inside of.

50—Established value.

52—Exclamation.

53—Stout club.

54—Cut the hair short.

55—Rubber tree.

56—Long narrow inlet.

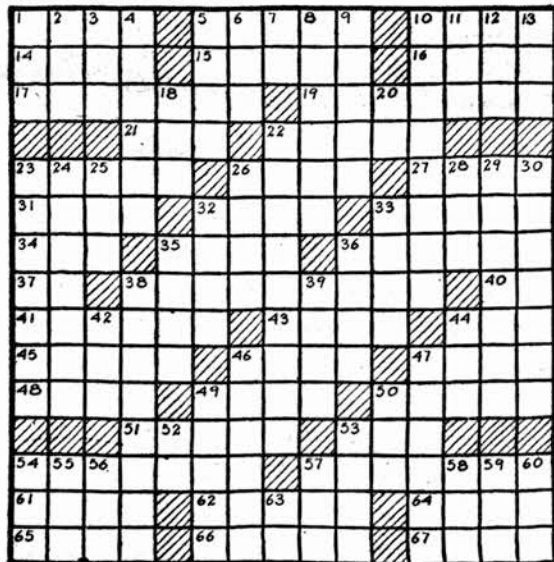
57—Coal scuttle.

58—Of each an equal quantity.

59—Unit of length.

60—Period of time.

63—A neck or corner.



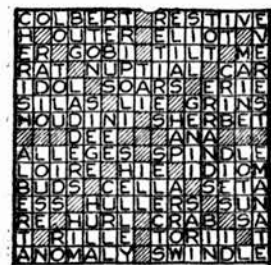
(The solution of this puzzle will appear in our issue of Sunday next).

with his transportation paid.

From a list of 13 other finalists in the contest for which over 200,000 entries were received the judges will select another winner, Holzman said, and the prize will be turned over to him or her. Cantor, in a prepared statement said:

"I feel badly—it's a terrible thing. I don't think the boy thought he was doing anything that wasn't on the square. He was trying to get a college education. I'd hate to see him suffer from what seems on the surface an honest mistake, but of course he does not get the college scholarship."

"Archimedes," read the school-boy aloud, "leaped from his bath shouting 'Eureka! Eureka!'" "One moment," interrupted the



Last Week's Cross-Word Puzzle

teacher. "What is the meaning of 'Eureka'?" "Eureka means 'I have found it,'" said the boy. "Very well. What had Archimedes found?" "The soap, sir."

If Lying Were Banned

Wars Might Disappear, Says Irish Jesuit Priest

In a final Lenten lecture, entitled "Thou Shalt Not Bear False Witness Against Thy Neighbour," in Dublin, Rev. P. Gannon, S.J., said that.

"If lying were banned sufficiently, war might disappear, for widespread, inveterate lying must go to poison the relations between peoples before passion rises to the detonation point."

"Men in the mass are never just gratuitously wicked or gratuitously foolish. They are moulded to wickedness and folly alike by a minority who are wicked and thrive upon human credulity."

"We might have disarmament all-round if half the military estimates of the nations were spent on correcting error, of which the chief creative agent is falsehood."

"A world Press, for example, entirely bent on telling the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth might make the League of Nations unnecessary, and if at Geneva all the various representatives were speaking truth and seeking truth, instead of trying to bluff and bluster, out-manoeuvre and outlie their rivals, that institution would very likely function."

DEFAMATION AND GOSSIP.
Defamation often was sinful even when true. Calumny always was sinful, and in its more serious forms was peculiarly odious. In public life it sometimes was exploited to make men, policies, or institutions odious. In ordinary social intercourse it might ruin a man's business or professional prospects, destroy a girl's chances of marriage, break up a home.

Gossip sometimes sprang from the desire to be witty. The true humorist was mellow and tolerant, but the modern literature of humour, in at least some of its representatives, seemed based on

the theory that in laughing at human follies, one had to trample human nature into the mud. Cynicism, sourness, and gross indecency were its chief ingredients.

There were even authors whose whole intellectual outfit seemed to comprise scorn of mankind and the vocabulary of the house of ill-fame. Their own evil humours fermented and boiled over into pictures of life in which not a single character retained a vestige of human decency. And they called it realism.

PARTICIPATORS IN CRIME.
When falsehood was affirmed on oath, it became perjury, which was deplorably prevalent in the law-courts of the world.

"In this case," the lecturer averred, "a man sins against his duty as a citizen. He is, as far as he can, impeding the administration of law, upon which depend the peace and the progress of the State. He is creating impunity for the rogue, the cheat, the highwayman, or the murderer."

"What about their abettors, who either their guilt and keep silent or still worse, go up into witness-box and swear a false alibi? They make themselves participators in the campaign of crime. They become, in legal terminology, accessories after the fact."

"When angry and excited disputants, eager for the triumph of their own views at any cost," Father Gannon said, distort facts, invent lies, and hurl insults, wisdom veils her face and flies. The plain people looking on are either bewildered or infected with the passionate absurdities of one side of the other. Public opinion is poisoned and men rush at one another's throats. Trotsky wrote of a certain Russian orator, 'He did not appeal to the head or the heart but to the blood in men's veins.' That type of oratory is one of the world's major plagues to-day.—The Irish Press."

EFFECTS OF HISTORY

History writes the author of the "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," "is little more than the register of the crimes, follies and misfortunes of mankind." Therefore, the nation which has no special history must be blessed, for history is at the bottom of the sea of troubles which threaten to submerge a considerable part of the world.

The enmity between France and Germany dates from the beginning of history. Study of history may be responsible for the ambitions of Mussolini. The history of ancient Rome was glorious or inglorious according to the state of mind from which it was viewed. Mussolini appears to have read it through the magnifying side of his glasses. His ambition is to rear a more glorious Roman Empire on the ruins of the ancient empire and of empires he aspires to reduce to ruin.

The duration of an empire depends upon the qualities of the foundations which support the edifice. The Roman Empire endured and flourished for about three hundred years. At the end of its destined term the foundations began to crumble. Rome did not perish because of external forces but because of internal rot.

The responsible statesmen of all the great nations, as they contemplate the problems with which they must deal, probably would be

thankful if there were no such thing as history. If there had been no such creature as Mussolini defying the world and posing as a conqueror and liberator, or no such creature as Hitler mesmerizing the German people and deluding them with visions of glories yet to be.

This is not the first time in the history of the world that nations have been dominated by madmen. There was Peter the Great, and later there was the Mad Mullah. There always has been a limit to the ambitions and the atrocities of the most powerful of insane rulers and dictators. There must be an end to the tether of the modern makers of history and dictators but much mischief may be wrought before the representatives of any ruling powers gets a hitch on the rope and brings up the deluded creatures with a round turn.

A JUROR'S QUESTIONS

A job has been written of late in regard to the jury system.

Occasionally, as goes without saying, jurors do manifest harmless whimsicalities, as noted in a case where Roscoe Conkling, pitted against Joseph H. Choate, objected to a question of Choate's on the ground of irrelevancy. It reminded Conkling, so he said, of an incident in a case he once tried in Buffalo in the course of which a witness mentioned,



SPRINGTIME SPORTS

Each missing word which is necessary to complete a rhyme names some action. The number of letters in each missing word are indicated by the asterisks.

After you have found the missing words cut out the drawing and color it. The puzzle poem follows:

"Now that Spring is here," says Jim, "We may have a chance to (1) * * * * * That is, if the days are mild." Grace says, "Be patient, child. Now's the time to walk and (2) * * * * * Through the country, if you like; Or with children, you may (3) * * * * * Jerry smiled, and says to Grace, "Know what I would rather do,

While the sky is clear and blue? Sister Grace, I really wish, To go down the stream and (4) * * * * * Sister says, "Oh let's be wise; And take a walk and (5) * * * * * Let us both be gay and (6) * * * * * On the days we have the chance. Let us be merry while we (7) * * * * * On each clear and sunny day. Let us fly a kite on high; And watch it touch the sky. You may hold the string and (8) * * * * * Yes, and have a lot of fun. When our clothes are stiff with starch And we look our best, we'll (9) * * * * * (For solution see page 48)

COIN CONJURING

COINS are a prolific source of magic which provides many fascinating tricks easily performed. Try these:

A coin is balanced on the magician's forehead, apparently a very difficult feat.

Before the trick is shown, take a dab of wax or soap and attach it to the end of a hair near the front of the head. In setting the coin on edge on the forehead, attach the wax to it. The hair will serve as an invisible line which makes it possible to balance the coin by tilting it slightly forward.

Two coins are laid on the table, some distance apart, and a third coin is laid almost midway between them. The magician then asks his audience to estimate which two coins are the farthest apart.

The spectators will look at the middle coin, and some will say the middle and the left end, while others will say the middle and the right end. The magician tells them that they are all wrong—the

two end coins are the farthest apart.

You can make a coin fall heads or tails, as you wish. Hold the coin in an upright position, with one side of the rim resting on the table, and the forefinger of your left hand resting on top of the coin. Close your right hand, and hold the bent forefinger inside your thumb ready to strike the coin.

Your right hand should rest on the table. If you flick the coin on the head side it should spin and settle on the table with the head up. If you strike the tail side, it should settle tails up after spinning.

Riddles

IN what way is riding a balking horse and suddenly becoming very wealthy alike?

2. To what man who holds no royal rank does everyone take off his hat?

3. When do races and games become part of men's dress?

4. What letter of the alphabet never knows sadness?

5. In what way are a tree and an elephant alike?

6. Round as a globe; busy as a bee, answer this riddle and I'll give you the key.

7. In what way are peanuts and pearls alike?
(For solution see page 48)

to ask the witness a question about a fact that had absolutely no earthly bearing upon the case. Will you tell me, please, why you asked it?"

"Of course," replied the juror, with charming naivete. "I expect to go to Batavia myself, next week, and wanted to know what trains to take."

casually, that, on a certain date, he had gone to the town of Batavia. At the end of the examination, a juror arose in the box and asked the court if he could put a question to the witness. "Certainly," said the judge. Whereupon, the following colloquy occurred:

Juror: "You say that you went from Buffalo to Batavia. When did you leave and when did you arrive?"

Witness: "I left Buffalo at a.m. and arrived at Batavia at a.m."

Juror: "And when did you return?"

Witness: "I left Batavia at p.m. and arrived at Buffalo at p.m."

"That's all," said the juror as he solemnly resumed his seat. After adjournment of court, the judge called the juror aside and said: "I gave you permission

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES



"What did you learn at school to-day Tommy?"
"Not to shoot chewed up paper at the headmaster."

Man isn't so efficient. You never saw one yet who could tuck a piece of fur around his neck to keep his legs warm.

Banker—This is the tenth time you have had this note renewed.
Poet—Y-yes, sir! I fear that note is the only immortal thing I shall ever write!

"What were his last words?"
"He didn't have any. He was a man of culture, and died trying to think how he'd put it."

Auntie—Do you know it's rude to yawn like that? When I yawn I hold my hand in front of my mouth.

Elsie—I don't need to, Auntie. There are my own teeth.

"Don't worry, there are plenty of good fish in this lake."

"Yes, an' I'm the guy that left them there."

Judge: "You were found under the bed with a bag of tools. Why?"

Burglar: "Force of habit your worship. I used to be a motor mechanic."

"Hard work never killed anybody," said the Father.

"That's just the trouble dad," returned the son. "I want to engage in something that has the spice of danger in it."

The Hollywood film director wanted someone to play a Scotland Yard detective, and the casting office sent along a possible man. After a very brief interview the director sent the actor back with a note.

"This man won't do. He hasn't a trace of a Scottish accent!"

Schoolmistress: "I didn't have no fun at the seaside. How should I correct that Tommy?"

Tommy: "Get a sweetheart, miss."

Teacher: "My goodness, Willie! How did you get such dirty hands?"

Willie: "Washin' my face."

Neverwed: "I hear you've signed up as skipper on the good ship 'Matrimony.'"

Justwed: "No, my wife's the skipper. I married a widow. I'm her second mate."

"What do you think of Shelley?" asked the highbrow of his friend. "Don't you think he employs too many metaphors?"

"Yes," said the friend, who had no pretensions to cleverness; "I think he ought to give Canadian workmen a chance sometimes."

"Mammie, I'm sure daddy didn't sow the grass-seed properly," said little Mabel.

"What makes you say that, dear?" asked mother.

"Well, I've been outside," said Mabel, "and I have looked ever so hard, but I can't see the stitches anywhere."

Hard-Up Young Man—Sir, I have come to tell you that I have long loved your daughter, and want to make her my wife.

Nouveau Riche—But, hang it, I haven't got a daughter!

Hard-Up Young Man—Great Scott! They told me you had!

An elderly speaker succinctly illustrated the modern mania for speed in travel with the following:

"When I was a boy," he said, "if grandma or grandpa missed the stage-coach they patiently waited a week for the next one. Nowadays we make the air blue if we miss one section for a revolving door."

The negro preacher had successfully concealed the fact that he had served a term in a prison, but years of upright living had not destroyed his fear of exposure.

One Sunday morning on rising to begin his sermon his heart sank as he saw in one of the front pews a former cell-mate. Quick thinking was necessary. He fixed his eye on the stranger and began impressively:

"Ah tak ma text dis mornin' from the sixty-fo, chapter an' de fo' hundred verse ob de Gospel ob St. John, which says: 'Dem as sees me an' knows me an' says nothin', dem will I see later.'"

Customer—Have you that book called "Man, the Ruler?"

Salesgirl—Fiction department, on the first floor, sir.

Boss: "My wife heard that I took you out to dinner the other night."

Secretary: "Well?"

Boss: "That makes you my former secretary."

Self-denying Father: "Son, can't you cut down on your college expense? You know you are almost ruining the family."

Self-indulgent son: "Well, I might possibly do without any books."

Passer-By (to man in pond): "However did you come to be in there, my good fellow?"

Man in Pond (sarcastically): "Well, you see, I threw my cigarette end in here and went to tread on it to put it out."

"A man likes to be looked up to," And a girl round at.

Air Pilot: "Have you heard the remark, 'See Naples and die?'"

Passenger: "Yes."

Pilot: "Well, we are over Naples and the engine is not functioning."

Professor—Before long we may expect an invention that will enable us to do without sleep altogether.

Student—What's the matter with the saxophone?

The teacher had been reading to the class about the great forests in America.

"And now, boys," he announced, "which one of you can tell me the pine that has the longest and sharpest needles?"

Up went a hand in the front row.

"Well, Tommy?"

"The porcupine!"

Old Lady (witnessing tug-of-war for the first time)—Wouldn't it be simpler, dear for them to get a knife and cut it?

Wife: "I ran into an old friend to-day."

Husband: "I told you to be careful driving the car."

"You don't seem to care much for original ideas," said a would-be contributor as he gathered up a rejected manuscript.

"No," replied the editor, "we'd rather have good ones!"

President of Watch Committee: "Gentlemen, I have the manuscript of a revue entitled 'Oh, Gertrude!' Our first step toward purifying it, I suggest, shall be to condense the title to 'Oh Gert!' thereby banning the 'rude.'"

"Better plead guilty," said Sam's lawyer. "The Judge will give you only two years in jail at the outside."

"Yaas," replied the man dubiously. "de trouble is dem two years at de outside will be on de inside."

Doctor: "I don't think you had better go to work for a few days."

Patient: "Make it a month, doc, and I'll boost you to all the boys."

Farmer's Wife (to husband who has fallen down the well): "I canna find the rope, Willie. Where do you keep your insurance papers?"

The Wife: "Shall we ask Mr. Snookes to our bridge party, dear? He plays quite a fair game, doesn't he?"

The Husband: "Oh yes, quite fair—if you watch him."

Hostess (gushingly): "You know, I've heard a great deal about you."

Prominent Politician (absently): "Possibly, but you can't prove anything."

"I say, mamma, how much am I worth?"

"You're worth a million pounds to me, my son!"

"Well, mamma, can you lend me five pennies on account?"

Eliza—Ah don't hold wid dem spiritualists no mo'.

Mandy—Hucum dat?

Eliza—Ah went to one of dem meetin's to find out what is mah earrings what disappear, an all Ah finds out is dat mah necklace disappears too.

A captain was complaining at a dinner, that, because of the dumbness of his officers, he was obliged to do all the work of the company. Said he:

"I am my own first lieutenant, my own second lieutenant, my own sergeant, and —"

"Your own bugler," interposed one of the company present.

Small Girl Friend (to eight-year-old son of auto salesman): "Oh, I think you're lots better looking than your daddy."

Son: "I ought to be. I'm a later model."

The man was giving away candy samples. A boy, given one piece, asked for another.

"Why do you want two?" he was asked. "Have you a brother at home?"

"No, sir," was the answer, "but my sister has!"



No Left Overs.
"A portion of mince, please."
"How can we have any mince when we only opened yesterday?"

Heckler: "I wouldn't vote for you if you were an angel."

Candidate: "If I were an angel you wouldn't be in my constituency."

First Gossip: "The vicar's wife said she heard you talking about her."

Second Gossip: "How dare she! I always make quite sure she isn't within earshot."

It's time to repeat that old joke of the two coloured gentlemen:

First arguer: "Ignorant? Why you is so ignorant you don't know Shakespeare's dead."

Second one: "Dead! Why I didn't even know he was sick."

Patient: "Doctor, is there any danger of the operation proving fatal?"

Surgeon: "Really, my good man considering that we are experimenting on you free of charge, your sole curiosity is hardly good form."

SOLUTIONS OF THIS WEEK'S PUZZLES

Bowlers' Scores: The scores of the 10 bowlers are as follows: (1) 848, (2) 347, (3) 346, (4) 345, (5) 344, (6) 343, (7) 342, (8) 341, (9) 340, (10) 339.

Riddles: 1. In both cases you are better off. 2. His barber. 3. When they are ties. 4. The letter U because it is always in the middle of fun. 5. Both have a trunk. 6. A clock. 7. Both are found in shells.

Cross-Out Numbers: Start from the right end of the line. The first group crossed out ends with 7, the second with 3 and the third with one.

Horso Anagrams: The words are: 1. Eros. 2. Oros. 3. Sore. 4. Rose.

Candy Box: Number the 95 squares from left to right in 12 horizontal rows.

The 10 squares are formed with the 95 small squares as follows: The two largest squares are composed of 25 squares each, (1) squares 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 30, 21, 22, 23, 24, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 56, 57, 58, 59 and 60. (2) 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94 and 95. The next largest square is composed of 16 small squares numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 13, 14, 15, 25, 26, 27, 28, 37, 38, 39 and 40. The two next largest squares are composed of nine small squares each, bearing these numbers: (1) 5, 6, 7, 17, 18, 19, 20, 30, and 31. (2) 40, 50, 51, 61, 62, 63, 65, 67 and 68. Next are two squares of four small squares each, as follows: (1) 42, 43, 54 and 55. (2) 64, 65, 69 and 70. This leaves three small squares numbered 5, 6 and 7.

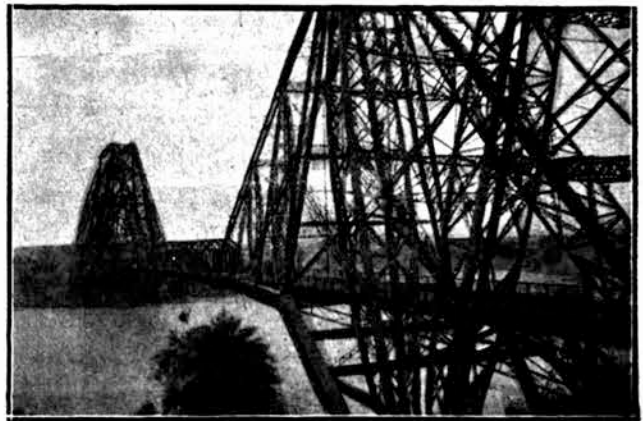
Word Square: The words are: Local, Omelet, Collar, Allego, League, Street, Springtime Sports: The words are: 1. Swim. 2. Hike. 3. Race. 4. Fish. 5. Exercise. 6. Dance. 7. Play. 8. Run. 9. March.



SUN SHINES ON THE NEWLY CROWNED POPE.
Vatican City, Rome . . . The rays of the sun penetrate St. Peter's Cathedral, and shine upon Pope Pius, the eleventh of that name, as he wears the triple crown of the church.



A view of Rohri in North Sind on the bank of the Indus.



Landsdown Bridge over the Indus at Rohri. The bridging of this river has been considered as a feat in engineering.



A view of "Sadh-bello," a temple island on the Indus at Sukkur.



"A palmy design" photographed on the bank of the Indus.



"Dropping the pilot." The pilot leaves the steamer having piloted it out of Karachi harbour.

LUCKY NUMBER



CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY



CHAIRWOMAN:—"FRIENDS, it was put to vote and you have carried unanimously (**Cheers**) that it is very impolite to scratch heads in public (**Cheers**) on account of tons of LICE. The best method to scare them away is by using **NISSEX** manufactured by the makers of Transpulmin and can be had from all Chemists" (**Loud Cheers**)